THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 27th January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. H. G.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumanga Thayarammal, Mrs. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. Frank.
Davis, O.B.E., Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
Indraiah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Kondappa, Mr. A.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiar, Rai Bahadur N.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.

Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Subrahmanyam Chettiyar, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu.
Zamindar of Minampalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The following new Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR Avargal.
" M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI Garu.
" A. V. BHANOJI RAO Garu.
" Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Depressed classes

Hostels for Adi-Dravida girls.

*47 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any hostels run or aided by Government for Adi-Dravida girls (Hindu) in this Presidency ;

(*b*) for how many Adi-Dravida girls in the Chidambaram hostel boarding grants have been sanctioned this year by the Government ; and

(*c*) for how many girls Government grant has been applied for for the next year (1931–32) by the management ; what recommendation the Labour Commissioner has made on the same ?

A.—(*a*) None at present.
(*b*) No grants have been sanctioned for this year.
(*c*) The management have applied for financial help from Government to maintain 100 girls in the hostel. The Commissioner of Labour has recommended that a grant should be made for 1931–32. The question is under consideration.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*c*) may I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Commissioner of Labour has recommended the grant to cover for 100 girls or for a greater number ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " It is rather premature for me to say anything at present ; it is under the consideration of the Government."

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Legislative Council

Nominations to the Madras Legislative Council.

*48 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the reserved or the transferred parts of the Government or both were consulted by His Excellency before he made the nominations to this Council; and

(*b*) what names, if any, were recommended by them to His Excellency for nomination from South Kanara?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In the public interests, the Government decline to answer the question.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what public interests prevent the hon. Member from giving the answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing to add to the answer already given."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I wish to know from the hon. Member why when a Member of this Council puts a question the Government decline to answer."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Nominations to this Council is a matter entirely in the hands of His Excellency and it is open to him to take anybody's advice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a previous occasion I have asked the Members of Government to let us know how these matters are against public interest. Instead of giving an answer the hon. Member takes shelter under public interest."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is not a supplementary question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I want your protection on behalf of the Members of this Council. There is no use of Government declining to answer on the ground of public interest."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Hon. Members cannot force out an answer from the Members on the Treasury Bench."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the principles on which the nominations are made?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There are no special principles laid down."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the discretion of the hon Member is fanciful or judicial?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing to say."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government interest is also involved in public interest."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This is a matter which rests entirely in the discretion of His Excellency the Governor and it is open to him to take anybody's advice."

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Newspapers

Officer for censoring news in daily newspapers.

*49 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state if any Government officer has been employed by any daily newspaper in Madras or elsewhere for the purpose of censoring news before issue, and if so, who is paying the salary of the officer and the number and names of the daily newspapers in Madras who have so employed the officer's services?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part of the question therefore does not arise.

Police

Alleged lathi charges in June at Mangalore.

*50 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) on how many days there were lathi charges and beating of Congress volunteers by the police in Mangalore town in the month of June 1930; and

(*b*) whether on the second day of the lathi charges or on any other date some persons who were wearing white khaddar caps, and who were in their private houses were pursued and beaten by the police, though they were not Congress volunteers?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The only information the Government have as to the use of force in Mangalore is that on June 25th last the police dispersed a procession led in defiance of an order of the District Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—"May I know, Sir, why the information was not called for?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"There is no necessity for further information. I have given the answer from the information available here."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—"Information in the light of the question?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Government did not think it necessary to call for the information. From the information at our disposal we have given the answer."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"With reference to this question the interpellator has raised an important question, namely, whether people were beaten by the police. May I know whether the Government deny this charge or admit it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Government have received no information from the District Magistrate."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether Government will call for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"The suggestion will be considered."

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Alleged beating by police of persons in the compound of a vakil at Mangalore for wearing Gandhi caps.

*51 Q.—Mr U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Police Sub-Inspector and other police men entered the compound of vakil Mr. B. Ramaya Punja in Mangalore town in the month of June 1930 and drove away his clients who were waiting for him in the veranda of his office, for having worn Gandhi caps;

(b) whether the clerk of the said Mr. Ramaya Punja who did not run away from his office, was beaten by the police for having worn a Gandhi cap, if not, why he was beaten; and

(c) whether Mr. Ramaya Punja wrote a letter to the Superintendent of Police or Collector complaining about the police action in his premises; if the answer is in the affirmative, the contents of the letter and the action taken or proposed to be taken on the same?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information. No such incident has been reported to Government.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Have the Government called for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We did not call for the information because we had the reports of the District Magistrate."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer is that Government have no information. But I understand the hon. the Home Member to have said that he has received information. May I know why he states that there is no information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The District Magistrates send their fortnightly reports. On searching them I have found no such information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"While the answer says that the Government have no information the hon. Member admits that he has received some reports."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already explained that the District Magistrates send their fortnightly reports."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what the Government mean by saying that they have no information? It is a very comprehensive term."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already answered."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are we to take it that these incidents never took place?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have to rely on the District Magistrates' reports."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government propose to ascertain or have ascertained from the Superintendent of Police or the Collector the facts about the alleged incident?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No such specific question was put to the District Magistrate."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether they propose to do it in the future ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The suggestion will be considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know why when a definite interpellation is put, information was not called for ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because the Government did not think it necessary."

Alleged beating by police of people on the maidan at Mangalore.

* 52 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether those persons who had come to the maidan at Mangalore on the second day of lathi charges in June 1930 were pursued and beaten ;

(b) whether the said place had been previously forbidden for public resort before the said lathi charges were ordered ; if so, when ;

(c) what is the usual number of people who frequent the maidan in the evenings ; and

(d) (i) what was the number of people beaten on the said second day and what was the nature of their wounds ;

(ii) how many of those beaten were civil disobedience volunteers and how many were passers-by or spectators or strangers ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" Will the Government call for the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The suggestion will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know why the Government did not think it necessary to call for the information ? The allegation was made as early as November."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government thought it not necessary to go into the details."

Alleged police excesses in Mangalore.

* 53 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, promised the Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality that he would see that the police excesses would not be repeated ;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what was the assurance of the Superintendent of Police, South Kanara ; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take on the police excesses in Mangalore ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) There were no police excesses in Mangalore.

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member will call for the information ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "Yes."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" May I ask how the Government say that there were no excesses by the police when they have received no reports one way or the other ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "In the fortnightly reports the Government received there is no such incident mentioned."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Why should Government say that they have no information ?"

Selection and resignation of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

*54 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons selected this year for training as Sub-Inspectors of Police;

(b) how many of these persons have resigned their posts ; and

(c) the reasons for the resignations ?

A.—(a) The sanctioned number is 89.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether Government have received any protests about their treatment ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "I have not received any."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the Government call for the information ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "Yes, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to (a) the answer is 'the sanctioned number is 89.' Was the full number recruited ? May I know how many are undergoing training now ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "I have not got the information."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know why some have resigned and whether the hon. the Home Member will call for the reasons and place them on the table of the House ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "I have already said that I will call for a report."

Forests

Orders on the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

*55 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what orders have been passed by the Government on the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests regarding the forest policy of Government ?

A.—The question is under consideration.

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Mr. A. B. Shetty :—"May I know whether the report will be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I will consider the suggestion."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"May I know when the report will be considered and how long it will take for the Government to pass orders?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"The report was received some months ago and the Government are now considering the question. The Government will come to a conclusion in the course of a few days, say, a week, in all probability."

Classified species in the reserved forests, South Kanara district.

11-15 a.m. *56 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed in regard to the reduction in the number of classified species in the reserved forests in South Kanara as recommended by the Chief Conservator?

A.—The Chief Conservator has proposed that the number of species proscribed from cutting should be reduced as an incentive for such panchayats as may be newly formed. But as no new panchayats have since been formed, there has been no occasion to reduce the list.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—"May I know whether Government will consider the desirability of reducing the number of classified species in the reserved forests in the interests of the people living near those reserved forests?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"The recommendation of the Chief Conservator is that if new panchayats are to be formed the number of species should be reduced. He does not consider it necessary to reduce it generally or even in the case of the old panchayats. The Government see no reason to differ from the recommendation of the Chief Conservator."

Jails

Diet in the jails from March to October 1930.

*57 Q.—Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the diet given in each of the jails from March to October 1930 with special reference to boiled or raw rice and buttermilk;

(*b*) whether there is a variation of diet between jail and jail, and if so, what is the reason for such variation;

(*c*) what is the incidence of sickness in various jails in respect of each ailment or disease during the above period;

(*d*) whether there has been an increase of dysentery or scurvy in any of the jails, and if so, what was the reason for such increase;

(*e*) whether any of the prisoners have protested against the kind or quality of food supplied to them; and

(*f*) in how many cases such defects were rectified?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the scales of diet appended to rule 347 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(b) No; but 'C' class prisoners in the Alipuram Jail have been allowed as an experimental measure butter-milk in lieu of a portion of the dholl allowed to them.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) Yes.

(f) General instructions have been issued to the Inspector-General of Prisons that any variations within the diet scales may be allowed so long as the total cost of diet per prisoner is not exceeded. The question of granting certain specific concessions is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Syeed :—"May I know why the Government is substituting dholl by butter-milk, instead of making it an addition to dholl?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"It is a question of cost."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member the amount of dholl each prisoner gets now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I want notice, Sir."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Kahn :—"May I know the proportion of dholl that has been reduced?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"Half."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"May I know how long the Government have been experimenting with butter-milk on the prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"The present trial commenced, I believe, one or two months ago. The experiment is with reference to the weight of the prisoners on this diet."

Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari :—"May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is aware that butter-milk is one of the commonest items in the diet of an ordinary man?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"It is a common item in the diet of some persons; it is not a common item in the diet of other persons."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"I take it that in the last session of the Legislative Council it was said that they were experimenting with butter-milk. Is the experiment still going on?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"How long is it likely to go on?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"It will depend on the opinion of the Inspector-General of Prisons."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"Does it take so long to find out the effect of butter-milk on the human system?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I am sorry I am not a medical expert. My hon. Friend apparently is."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member what those concessions are which the Government seem to give to these convicts ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"One is the supply of raw rice to those that are accustomed to it. The second is this identical question of the supply of butter-milk, and the third is the increase in the quantity of salt. On the last, the Government have come to a conclusion, namely, that in the case of C class prisoners the quantity of salt which was till now $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ought to be increased to 1 oz."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Is the Government considering the question of bringing the rate allowed to Indian prisoners to the level of that given to Europeans ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"My hon. Friend must be aware that there is no difference now between the European class and the Indian class of prisoners. There is no racial difference at all in the class of prisoners."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if the European prisoners also are each allowed only $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day in the jails ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It depends upon the diet to which they are previously accustomed. In fact $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas has not been fixed."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Has the question of experimenting with butter-milk on prisoners been considered with reference to other prisoners than those in the Alipuram jail ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Will the Government consider the desirability of extending it to others ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Not till the result of the experiment is known."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI :—"I want to know the result of the experiment made with regard to the introduction of butter-milk in lieu of dholl."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"If my hon. Friend had been listening to my answers to the questions of hon. Friends here, he must have heard me say more than once that the result is yet to be known."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Have the Government considered that if their idea is to go on with the experiment for some time more some of these prisoners on whom experiments are made may be released in the meantime (laughter) ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I will congratulate them if they are to be released before the result of the experiment is known."

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Number of political prisoners convicted up to 31st October 1930.

* 58 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political prisoners (men and women) convicted for offences other than acts of violence to life or property in the Madras Presidency up to 31st October 1930;

(b) the number of political prisoners sentenced for acts of violence in Madras Presidency up to 31st October 1930;

(c) the number of political prisoners that apologised and were set free in the Madras Presidency up to 31st October 1930;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints or representations that political prisoners are not properly treated in jails particularly in the matter of diet; and

(e) if so, what steps have the Government taken to remedy this evil?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) Two hundred and ninety from jails and borstal schools.

(d) & (e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (e) and (f) of question No. 57.

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"With regard to clauses (a) and (b) of the question, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Diet to 'C' class prisoners in Jails.

* 59 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political prisoners of the 'C' class in the Presidency who are or were suffering from dysentery, the average duration of their suffering; and

(b) whether any of the political prisoners singly or jointly made any representations to the authorities concerned regarding the supply of butter-milk; if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the said representations and by whom they were made and what action has been taken on the same?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes. As an experimental measure, 'C' class prisoners in the Alipuram Jail are supplied with butter-milk in lieu of a portion of the dholl allowed to them. The question of extending this concession to 'C' class prisoners in other jails is under examination.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know what the answer is to the first part of clause (b) of the question, as to whether any representations were made to the Government and if so by whom?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes. Representations have been made by some prisoners in the Rajahmundry jail and by some prisoners in the Alipuram jail."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether Government will put an end to this experimenting on prisoners and allow butter-milk to all the prisoners who want it ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir ; not till the result of the experiment is known."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Law Member will call for information in answer to clause (*a*) of the question ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, why the Central Jail at Bellary which is so close to Alipuram Jail has not been included in the experiment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" For the very reason that the experiment is carried on only in one jail and not in all the jails. The Government make no distinction between the Central Jail in Bellary and the Central Jails in other parts of the Presidency."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, why, with regard to almost all questions asked to-day, the Government say they have no information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government give information on points they have information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With regard to the Central Jail in Bellary, is it a fact that the majority of the prisoners were against any reduction in the quantity of dholl ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the reason for selecting the Alipuram jail for the experiment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the prisoners there were insistent in being supplied with butter-milk."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (*b*) of the question, may I know how long this experiment with butter-milk, referred to therein, has been going on ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Roughly as far as I can say, for about two months. If my hon. Friend wants an accurate answer, I must ask for notice."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether the information asked for in clause (*a*) will be got ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that many prisoners in jails are suffering from dysentery for want of butter-milk ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government are not aware, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that one Mr. Gupta died of dysentery in the Trichinopoly Jail ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall make enquiries."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how the information about the number of political prisoners in this province is not already with the Government, considering that the Government of India recently gave out the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As a matter of fact, the difficulty is that some of these men are coming into the prisons and others are being released."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is the hon. the Law Member aware that one political prisoner suffering from dysentery is now being treated in the main hospital in Bellary ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not aware."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In answer to a supplementary question, the hon. Member said that the Government had no information with regard to the death of a prisoner in the Trichinopoly Jail. May I know whether the Government is so irresponsible with regard to the lives of people who are in jail ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government is fully responsible, Sir, for the lives of the people in jails."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" When courts of law take judicial recognition of certain public opinions, is it not possible for Government to take judicial note of the general medical opinion in favour of giving butter-milk to people suffering from dysentery ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know how the question of butter-milk comes into this question."

The number of political prisoners who have suffered from dysentery since April 1930.

* 60 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of political prisoners in the various jails of the Presidency who have suffered and are suffering from dysentery since April 1930 ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of Question No. 59.

Rules for the appointment of visitors to jails.

* 61 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a rule now that persons wearing khaddar or Gandhi caps may not be appointed as visitors to jails, and if so, the reasons for it ; and

(*b*) whether the relatives and friends of prisoners are not allowed to visit them in the jails, if they wear khadi or 'Gandhi' caps, and if so, the reasons for it ?

A.—(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

(*b*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The second part of the question does not arise.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether Mr. Veera Mallappa, a non-official visitor to the Bellary Jail, was relieved of his office on the question of dress ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, in the answer to clause (*b*), it is said, 'the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.' Does it mean that they are allowed ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir. It means that the relatives and friends of prisoners are being allowed to visit the jail."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know if there is no rule with regard to the prohibition of persons wearing khaddar or Gandhi caps being appointed as visitors to jails; are any instructions issued to officers who recommend these visitors ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No instructions either way. Because there is no need to issue any instruction."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the relatives and friends of prisoners are allowed to visit the jails irrespective of their dress when they make the application ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" They are allowed."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There seems to be some difficulty in the matter of dress. Has the hon. the Law Member ascertained the fact from the Inspector-General of Prisons ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" So far as I am aware, he has not issued any instructions, and certainly there is no rule to that effect. When my hon. Friend is wearing a Gandhi cap here, I shall not be justified in issuing any instruction against it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. the Law Member will issue instructions to the Inspector-General to cancel the order if he has issued any to that effect ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not prepared to answer a hypothetical question."

Magistracy

Dacoity committed in January 1930 on the Arni-Wandiwash road.

* 62 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a dacoity committed on 3rd January 1930 on the Arni-Wandiwash road of North Arcot district;

(*b*) whether the Police arrested some persons on the 13th and 14th of the same month in connexion with the above crime and whether their investigation was complete by the 20th January and whether the accused persons were committed to the Sessions and took their trial in August and were acquitted in Sessions Case No. 20 of 1930; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the District Magistrate of North Arcot as to why there was such a delay of seven months ?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government have received a report from the District Magistrate on the subject.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"May I know the reason for the delay ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There have been more than one transfer from one court to another and there have been a large number of witnesses in the case."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know whether the report from the District Magistrate will be placed on the table of the House ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know what kind of action Government propose to take in the matter ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is no need for any action whatever."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"May I know whether the report justifies the delay ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The District Magistrate is of opinion, and the Government agree with it, that there is no unreasonable delay in the matter."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"Has the hon. the Law Member read the report ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir."

Canals

Expenditure incurred for deepening the Buckingham Canal.

*63 *Q.*—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what is the expenditure incurred yearly during the three years ending 31st March 1930 on the deepening of the Buckingham Canal (*a*) north of Madras, (*b*) south of Madras (1) up to Kovelong, (2) from Kovelong to Markanam terminus in the South Arcot district ?

A.—Excluding the cost of annual silt clearance the expenditure has been as follows :—

(*a*) Nil.

			RS.
(*b*) (1)	Year ending 31st March 1928	... ...	Nil.
	Do 31st March 1929	... ...	8,551
	Do. 31st March 1930	... ...	32,846

(2) Nil.

Control over the banks of the Cooum river.

*64 *Q.*—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is dual control over the Cooum river banks exercised by the Public Works Department and the Corporation ; and

(b) whether such control is responsible for the loss of the revenue either to the Government or to the Corporation from the fuel depot keepers and others occupying the river margins?

A.—(a) The Public Works Department deals with the level of the water in the Cooum. The Madras Corporation patrolizes pools as an anti-malarial measure and attempts to prevent pollution of the banks by the committing of nuisance upon them.

(b) No. The Government are not aware of any such loss of revenue.

Land Revenue

Seigniorage for the quarrying of stone in Allinagar village.

* 65 Q.—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether certain lands in Allinagar village of Polur taluk were sold away for alleged arrears due to Government for the quarrying of stones by the late Abdul Aziz Sahib;

(b) on what principle the Government levy seigniorage for the quarrying of stone on patta lands over and above the acreage assessment due upon the land; and

(c) what is the method adopted by the officers of the Government in determining the value of the stones quarried from any particular land, and what is the percentage of the seigniorage levied on the value of the stone quarries?

A.—(a) S. No. 278-3 A-2 of Polur village, Polur taluk, belonging to the late Abdul Aziz Sahib was sold on 24th September 1930 for Rs. 425 for arrears of seigniorage fees amounting to Rs. 375-2-0 due from him. The widow of the defaulter deposited the arrear with 5 per cent of the purchase money within thirty days of the date of sale. The sale was therefore cancelled. No lands in Allinagar village of Polur taluk were sold for arrears due from the late Abdul Aziz Sahib.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 5—18 B on pages 49—53 of the Madras Mining Manual, a copy of which is in the Legislative Council library.

(c) Seigniorage is charged not as a percentage of the value of the stone quarried but at a specified rate for each cart-load of stone quarried. The rates are given in Appendix IV in Chapter VIII of the Madras Mining Manual.

Loans

Amount of loans advanced to agriculturists in three taluks of Bellary district.

* 66 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the amount of loan advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act in the taluks of Bellary, Rayadrug and Siruguppa, Bellary district, in the faslis 1330, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1336 and 1337, respectively?

A.—A statement containing the information is appended.[a]

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 277 infra.

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Minor Irrigation

Construction of a Channel from Rallayeru to chinnammacheruvu, Vayalpad taluk.

* 67 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether petitions were sent by the ryots of Manchalamanda, hamlet of Marella village, Vayalpad taluk, Chittoor district, to the Sub-Collector of Madanapalle and to the District Collector of Chittoor in 1921 and 1923 and 1927 respectively for the purpose of constructing a channel from Rallayeru to Chinnammacheruvu for irrigating their land under the ayakat of the said cheruvu;

(b) what steps were taken till now to comply with their request;

(c) whether they presented a petition to the Executive Engineer, Madanapalle division, and the Collector of Chittoor that they would dig the channel at their own costs if the Government would contribute half the cost after the completion of the work; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

A.—(a) to (d) A copy of a letter[a] from the Collector of Chittoor, dated 24th December 1930, which gives the required particulars is attached.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—" With reference to the statement made in the appendix, will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to refer the matter to the Collector to see whether he can do anything for the purpose of constructing the channel because the ryots are not in a position to advance more money?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" It is an unproductive scheme. It is unlikely it will receive the approval of Government in the present financial condition of the province."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—" Did the Collector call for a contribution from the ryots at an earlier stage of the enquiry and made a promise to have it done if they paid Rs. 1,500 in advance?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" The ryots are not willing to accept the conditions on which the Government are prepared to investigate the scheme."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—" Did not the Government foresee this at an earlier stage of the enquiry?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" The history of the matter is fully set out in the report of the Collector."

Village officers

Jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari areas.

* 68 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision on the question of giving jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari areas?

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a Printed as Appendix II on page 278 infra.

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A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1686 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th March 1930.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Am I to understand, Sir, that in the course of the last ten months (since March 1930), no progress has been made by the Government in coming to a decision on this question?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Since the answer to this question was sent to the Legislative Council Office, we have received information on the financial effect of the restoration of the jamabandi allowance. So far as ryotwari villages are concerned, the restoration involves an increased cost of Rs. 2,87,650, while the saving in the jamabandi allowances is Rs. 2,05,615. Again, the restoration of the village establishment in the ryotwari villages alone has cost more than before the restoration, and consequently there are no funds available from that source to expend on jamabandi allowances. If we take the proprietary villages into account as well, the net increase in cost is Rs. 1,77,315 and the total saving in the zamindari as well as ryotwari areas on the withdrawal of the jamabandi allowances is Rs 2,12,253. Taking the whole expenditure and savings into account, we find that there is a saving of Rs. 34,938. It is not therefore possible to restore the jamabandi allowances in full. The old jamabandi allowance was Rs. 5 a year for a headman or karnam, and a karnam also received Rs. 5 a year for attending at the taluk office to close his accounts. The present saving is sufficient to provide an allowance of 13 annas 2 pies in place of five rupees. I do not know if it is worth while to give this small sum to village officers. As at present advised I do not consider it desirable to offer them this small sum."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in the answer to this question, attention has been drawn to an answer given in March 1930. In such cases, may I request the hon. Minister to repeat the answer previously given?"

Aircraft

Aerodrome for the City of Madras.

11-30 a.m. * 69 *Q.*—Mr. F. E. JAMES: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been called to a resolution passed by the Madras Corporation on October the 1st regarding the urgent necessity of providing a suitable aerodrome in or near the city;

(*b*) what action, if any, he has taken or proposes to take in regard to this resolution;

(*c*) whether Government is prepared to assist in providing a suitable aerodrome for Madras by acquiring the necessary land for the purpose; and

(*d*) whether the Government has represented to the Government of India the claims of South India to main air-line communication?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*d*) As the hon. Member is aware, "Aircraft and all matters connected therewith" is a Central subject and the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in the matter. A copy of the Resolution has therefore been forwarded to the Government of India.

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(c) The Government are not in a position to give any undertaking in the matter.

Dr. P SUBBARAYAN :—"May I ask whether the Government have recommended the acquisition of a suitable site for an aerodrome?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"They have not recommended anything, but they have asked that any scheme which may be under consideration may be referred to them before a decision is come to."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I should like to get a direct answer from the Government to the question whether they are or are not prepared to render assistance in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"I would refer the hon. Member to clause (c) of the answer."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"In clause (b) of the answer the Government say that a copy of the resolution has therefore been forwarded to the Government of India. May I know whether that resolution has been backed up by the strong recommendation of the Government or whether it has been simply forwarded?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"I have already answered that question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know what the state of mind of the Member for Government is with regard to his preparedness to assist or not to assist?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"His state of mind is one of suspension of judgment." (Laughter.)

Local Boards

Vice-Presidentship of the Cuddapah District Board.

* 70 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when did the Vice-Presidentship of the Cuddapah District Board fall vacant;

(b) whether the place is now filled up; and

(c) whether there has been any delay in filling up the place and if so, how long and why?

A.—(a) On the 5th August 1930.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. An election to fill the office of Vice-President was held on the 30th July 1930 when the vacancy had not actually occurred. This election was therefore, Government were advised, illegal and was accordingly cancelled by them in August last and a fresh election ordered. The re-election took place on the 29th November 1930 and has since been gazetted. Government have no information in regard to the delay in the re-election.

Mr K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know if there is a rule which says that an election should take place within a certain number of days after the occurrence of a vacancy?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Yes, Sir, there is a rule which says that an election to fill up a vacancy should be held within fifteen days."

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"How long has the election been delayed ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"There has been a delay of more than two months."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know why the Government in spite of this long delay have not thought it necessary to obtain information regarding the reasons that led to it ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"One of the rules is that election should be held within 15 days ; but it has not been found possible to hold the election within the time. If in this particular case the hon. Member wants information regarding the delay I am prepared to get it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know if the Government will take steps to avoid such delays ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"We are now considering the question of framing rules under the new Act and the suggestion of the hon. Member will be borne in mind."

Causeway over the Cheyyar river near Tiruvettipuram, North Arcot district.

*71 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons were washed away recently while endeavouring to cross the Cheyyar by the causeway near Tiruvettipuram in North Arcot district ; and

(b) with a view to help persons wading through water in causeways of rivers, whether the Government propose to fix iron poles on the western sides of the causeways and connect the poles by chains or rods ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information and no proposal in the matter is before them.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that if iron poles on the western sides of the causeways are fixed and connected by chains or rods, it will prevent loss of life ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"No, Sir."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"I want to know whether any information was called for with regard to this particular question ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Information was called for from the district board president concerned and he replied that with regard to clause (a) he has no information and with regard to (b) he does not agree with the suggestion made."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"If the district board president has no information he must call for it from the taluk board president concerned."

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Medical

Construction of Cocanada Headquarters Hospital.

*72 Q.—Mr. A. Harischandrudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have selected the site where hospital buildings for Cocanada Headquarters Hospital are to be constructed;

(b) if so, whether they have acquired the site; if not when it will be acquired;

(c) when the structural work will be commenced;

(d) whether the Government have provided funds for the construction of the hospital; and

(e) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to provide funds in the next budget?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government have decided to construct the new District Headquarters hospital at Cocanada on a site adjoining the Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children.

(b) The land required has been acquired.

(c) It is not possible to specify a date. Plans and estimates are under preparation and are expected to be ready shortly.

(d) & (e) No. The question of funds will be considered after the plans and estimates are ready.

Report on the medical education in the Presidency.

*73 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government on the medical education in the Presidency?

A.—The Government have passed orders accepting the recommendation of the Committee regarding the closure of the Medical School at Coimbatore, the abandonment of the proposed Medical School at Guntur and the appointment of non-medical graduates for teaching Biology in the Medical Colleges. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.

Appointment of a medical officer for leprosy work in each district.

*74 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General regarding the appointment in each district of a medical officer trained in leprosy work?

A.—The Surgeon-General's proposal is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether the proposal is under consideration in connexion with the coming budget?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Yes, Sir."

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Public Health

Scarcity of drinking water in Tiruppattur.

*75 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of Tiruppattur are suffering from want of adequate supply of water for drinking purposes;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any memorial from the public of Tiruppattur complaining against the grievance and what was the action taken thereon;

(*c*) whether the Government have examined any of the suggestions made in the memorials to ensure adequate supply of water for drinking purposes;

(*d*) if so, whether there is any scheme proposed by the Government or the municipal council for drinking water-supply to Tiruppattur and at what stage the scheme is at present; and

(*e*) if not, what steps the Government propose to take to redress the grievance of the inhabitants of Tiruppattur in regard to drinking water-supply?

A.—(*a*) A representation to that effect has been received from the Municipal Council.

(*b*) *to* (*e*) The Council's request is under consideration.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know for how long has this matter been under the consideration of the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"During the last three months; but it is more for the municipal council than for the Government to take steps."

Sanitary condition of the adjacent parts of the Cooum river.

*76 Q.—Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to the answer given to question No. 1148 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd January 1930, whether the Government have ascertained the steps which the Corporation has taken on the petition of the residents of Komaleswaranpet referred to therein; and

(*b*) with reference to the answer given to question No. 1483 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 24th February 1930, the nature of the action taken by the Police Commissioner for preventing the commission of nuisance on the banks of the river Cooum between the Commander-in-Chief Bridge and Harris Bridge and Harris Bridge and Law's Bridge?

A.—(*a*) Yes; copies of the letters from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, G.D.C. Nos. 1170/29, dated the 12th November 1929, and 66, dated the 23rd January 1930, on the subject are placed on the table.[a]

(*b*) Police constables were specially deputed for the purpose and a number of persons committing nuisance were prosecuted.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 279 infra.

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Prohibition of Adi-Dravidas from eating the carcasses of cattle.

*77 Q. Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have prohibited the Adi-Dravidas from eating the carcasses of cattle?

A.—No.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Government, on considerations of public health, do not think it advisable to order the prohibition of the depressed classes people eating the carcasses of cattle?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It will be seen from the answer to the next question that local bodies are authorized to prevent flesh of carcasses being sold to people. The village officers also have been similarly authorized."

Burial of the carcasses of cattle.

*78 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government have taken to get the carcasses of cattle which die of diseases examined before they are passed for consumption;

(b) whether the Veterinary Department have any orders to see to the burial of cattle that die of objectionable diseases; and

(c) whether any District Collectors have ordered the burial of dead cattle instead of their being delivered for consumption, and if so, in what districts?

A.—(a) Under the Madras Local Boards and the Madras District Municipalities Acts, local bodies have power to frame by-laws regarding animal control and dangerous diseases of animals. The Government have framed model by-laws on the subjects for adoption by local bodies. The model by-laws provide that no dead or dying animal shall be admitted into a slaughter-house and any such animal brought to the slaughter-house shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as the President or Chairman may direct.

(b) No. Under the instructions contained in the Village Officers' Manual, the village headman should arrange for the burning or burial of carcasses of animals which die of infectious diseases, when found on a road or other public place. According to the model by-laws framed by the Government, carcasses of animals dying of contagious diseases in private premises should be handed over to local fund or municipal staff who will arrange to bury them.

(c) Government have no information.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know if the Collector of Tinnevelly has passed an order prohibiting the eating of carcasses?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN :—" With regard to (c) the Government say that they have no information. Is it not a fact that the Collector of Tinnevelly has passed such an order and whether it could not be communicated to the other Collectors so that they may also do likewise ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" In clause (a) of the answer reference is made to model by-laws which lay down that dead or dying animals should not be admitted into the slaughter-houses."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Model by-laws are intended for the purpose of being adopted by the local bodies and such by-laws deal with the fact that no dead animals should be admitted to the slaughter-houses."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, my point is that carcasses could not be brought to the slaughter-houses and therefore to meet the difficulty in rural areas mentioned in the question special steps ought to be taken by the Government."

Burial-ground in Madire village, Bellary district.

* 79 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the burial-ground in Madire village near Kulur, Bellary taluk, Bellary district, is dangerously near the drinking water well and dwelling houses from a sanitary point of view ;

(b) whether the question of the acquisition of a suitable site for burial purposes has been under consideration and, if so, for how many years ; and

(c) the stage which the matter has reached now ?

A.—(a) The Government understand that the burial-ground is near the drinking water well and that its situation is objectionable from the sanitary point of view.

(b) Yes ; from August 1928.

(c) The matter is awaiting a personal inspection of the locality by the President, Taluk Board, Bellary.

Burial-ground in Bantanahal village, Bellary district.

* 80 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the old burial and burning sites in survey No. 48 and survey No. 110 are no longer available for the purposes of burial and cremation of dead bodies in the village of Bantanahal, Alur taluk, Bellary district ;

(b) the survey numbers of the present sites used as a burial or burning ground by (1) Kapus, (2) Lingayats, (3) Boyas, (4) Depressed classes and (5) Muhammadans of the village respectively ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to set apart unobjectionable sites for the disposal of dead bodies and prevent the promiscuous disposal of corpses all round the village, including rastas ?

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A.—(a) The fact is as stated.

(b) At present, Boyas, Kapus, Lingayats and Depressed classes bury the dead bodies in vanka poramboke S. No. 46, which is 450 yards away from the village and Muhammadans in a patta land S. No. 8-B belonging to one Baba Sahib and Sattar Sahib.

(c) The Government understand that the District Health Officer has made certain proposals and that the matter is pending with the Adoni Taluk Board.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

*81 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act are to be made;

(b) whether the Religious Endowment Board or anybody else has drawn his attention to the ruling in A.I.R. 1927, Madras, page 338, 1928, Madras, page 955, and 58 M.L.J., page 104, and to the fact that kattalais, though religious endowments, do not come within the purview of section 73 of the Endowments Act; and

(c) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to get the defects in section 73 removed by bringing all special trusts, whether independent or subordinate or ancillary, to the general endowments brought within the scope of section 73 by suitable amendments of section 73?

A.—(a) to (c) Government are aware of the High Court's decision and the question of amending the Act is under consideration.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that during the last five years much injustice has been caused by the fact that kattalais, though religious endowments, do not come within the scope of section 73 of the Endowments Act, and if so, what steps have been taken to remedy this state of affairs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am sorry, I am not responsible for what happened during that period." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Does the hon. the Minister propose to take action at all?"

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know whether the Government have called for suitable amendments from the Hindu Religious Endowments Board?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"There are already amendments sent up by the Religious Endowments Board and they are being considered by the Government."

Agriculture

Agricultural demonstrations in the Chittoor district.

*82 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many agricultural demonstrators are there in the Chittoor district and what is their jurisdiction respectively;

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct agricultural demonstration farms in each division in Chittoor district on its own responsibility and demonstrate to the ryots the cheapest way of conducting such farms;

(c) whether the Government propose to raise experimental gardens in each division in the Chittoor district; and

(d) whether they will consider the advisability of raising mango and orange gardens in chosen spots in Chittoor district?

A.—(a) There are four demonstrators who are in charge of the taluks of Madanapalle, Palmaner, Chittoor and Tiruttani, respectively.

(b) No. Demonstrations are arranged for in co-operation with interested ryots in certain centres in each taluk in which a demonstrator is working.

(c) No.

(d) The establishment of a fruit research station at a suitable place in the plains is under consideration. The Government will consider the desirability of establishing mango and orange gardens in the Chittoor district if any landlord of the place is willing to offer suitable land and to meet the expenses involved.

Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar:—"May I know if any landlords have addressed the Government in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"If any landlord seeks the advice of the Government, then they will be glad to oblige him, and if my hon. Friend can give the names of such landlords, Government will be glad."

Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar:—"There is the Vicharanakartha of the Tirupati Devasthanam who can be induced to do it."

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"If he writes, certainly the department will give him all the facilities."

Public Works

Recommendations of the Workshops Committee for placing orders for workshop manufactures.

* 83 Q.—Mr. H. F. P. Hearson: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact

(i) that the Workshops Committee presided over by the Raja of Ramnad reported in 1926 that every Department of Government on the look-out for workshops manufactures should be required to make enquiries at the Public Works Workshops before placing orders with private firms;

(ii) that departmental orders have subsequently been issued to the effect that all iron and steel works costing more than Rs. 100 should be done at the Public Works Workshops irrespective of cost, an exception only being made in case the work is specially urgent, Public Works Department are unable to undertake it, and the outside agency is able to complete it in a specified time; and

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(b) whether he is aware that these instructions go far beyond the recommendations of the Ramnad Committee, and are directly contrary to an assurance which Government has repeatedly given to the effect that it is not their policy to compete with private enterprise?

A.—(a) (i) Yes.
(ii) Yes, to officers of the Public Works Department.
(b) No. The Ramnad Committee recommended that 'slack' periods of work should be avoided by keeping the labour and machinery working at full capacity as far as possible by a steady and continuous influx of orders.

Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—"May I ask the hon. Minister if Government will give this matter further consideration with a view to modifying their departmental orders and bringing them within the terms of the recommendations of the Ramnad Committee?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"As a matter of fact, the circular mentioned in clause (b) of the question, is within the scope of the Ramnad Committee recommendations."

Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the Ramnad Committee recommended that such work should be given to the Public Works Department *irrespective of cost*, if not, whether the departmental orders are within the terms of the Committee's recommendations?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"I want notice."

Cooum river improvement scheme.

* 84 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred out of the grant of Rs. 1·40 lakhs sanctioned by the Legislative Council for the Cooum Improvement Scheme within the Madras City limits in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30;

(b) whether the sea water pumping has been suspended this year during the summer months even when the water in the river was below the level fixed by the Government for sanitary purposes; if so, why;

(c) whether the Government are aware that even at that level the river was emitting bad smell; and

(d) whether any dredgers have been at work in the Cooum or Buckingham canal within the City limits in the past, and, if so, with what results?

		RS.
A.—(a)	1928-29	1,21,747
	1929-30	Nil.

(b) Yes. No pumping could be done this year as work on the diversion of the pipe line on the foreshore in connexion with the remodelling of the Beach Railway Station and the diversion of the Springhaven road was under execution by the South Indian Railway Company.

(c) No. The Executive Engineer reports that no bad smell was noticed by him during his inspection and that he received no complaints.

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(*d*) Attempts were made to dredge the Buckingham Canal in 1896 and 1917. On both occasions the attempts proved failures owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the canal.

In 1904 the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, made an experiment with a dredger on the Cooum in removing the slush and soft mud along the toe of the slip near Government House and found that the working of the dredger was unsatisfactory and costly.

Registration

Opening of new sub-registrars' offices in South Kanara.

* 85 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the representations made by the South Kanara District Advancement Association regarding the necessity for opening new sub-registry offices when the hon. Minister for Public Health visited Mangalore last year; and if so,

(*b*) what action do the Government propose to take in this matter?

A.—The District Advancement Association, South Kanara, urged the need for the opening of Sub-Registry Offices at Kadaba, Badiadka or Perdala, Nileshwar and Shirva. The Government have issued orders introducing, temporarily, the itinerating system of registry at Kadaba. On account of the present financial stringency, proposals in respect of the other places will be considered in connexion with the budget for 1932-33.

Veterinary

Starting a buffalo-breeding station either in Vizagapatam or East Godavari district.

* 86 *Q.*—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether he has considered or is considering the desirability of starting in Vizagapatam or East Godavari district, a buffalo-breeding station as at Guntur?

A.—A buffalo-breeding station was started in 1918 at Samalkot. Buffaloes of the local breed were used. The experiment was not a success. The station was closed in 1922 and another was opened at Guntur. Delhi buffaloes are used for breeding.

No proposal for starting a buffalo-breeding station in Vizagapatam or East Godavari is under consideration.

Education

Representation of Chittoor District Teacher-Managers' Association, District Educational Council.

* 87 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received resolutions from the Chittoor District Teacher-Managers' Association, requesting representation of that association in the Chittoor District Educational Council;

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(b) whether the Chittoor District Educational Council made a similar recommendation to the Government; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on them?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government declined to comply with the request that the number of representatives of teacher-managers on the District Educational Council, Chittoor, might be raised from *two to four*.

Grants to aided schools.

* 88 Q.—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that most of the District Educational Councils have reduced grants for the aided schools, in some cases for three years consecutively;

(b) whether the hon. Minister proposes to place sufficient funds in the hands of the District Educational Councils to avoid such reductions in future; and

(c) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to increase the scale of teaching grants to aided schools under the Grant-in-Aid Code?

A.—(a) In the case of some District Educational Councils the allotments for payment of teaching grants placed at their disposal were less than their demands and these councils will have had to reduce the grants correspondingly.

(b) There is no such proposal at present. The question of altering the present procedure in the distribution of teaching grants with a view to secure uniformity in all districts and to base the allotments on the actual requirements of District Educational Councils instead of on their demands, is under consideration.

(c) No.

Grants to the Boy Scouts Association.

* 89 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Boy Scouts Association have asked for increased grants; and

(b) what amount is proposed to be provided for them in the coming budget?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The application of the Association for an increased grant is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister is aware that several provincial Governments as well as Native States have been much more liberal in giving grants to the Boy Scouts Association and whether he will bear this in mind in coming to a decision on this question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I regret to have to say that the Government have since passed order and that they have not found it possible to increase the grant during the coming year and as regards any extra liberality in future years, I cannot say anything at present."

Visit of His Excellency the Governor to the Government College, Mangalore.

* 90 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether His Excellency the Governor visited the Government College, Mangalore, in October 1930 ;

(*b*) if so, whether at the time of his visit the majority of the students were wearing Gandhi caps on the said occasion, and if so, how many ;

(*c*) whether any objection had been raised by any District Official against students wearing the same, at the time of His Excellency's visit, and if so, by whom, when and under what circumstances ; and

(*d*) whether any instructions were issued by the Government against students wearing Gandhi caps in schools, colleges or at public functions ; if so, what are the instructions and under what circumstances they were issued ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.
(*d*) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I do not think any useful purpose will be served by calling for this information."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Minister for Education has not seen an order of the Inspector of Schools to the effect that there is objection as such to the wearing of Gandhi caps ? I found some headmasters objecting to the wearing of Gandhi caps."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" All complaints against headmasters like those mentioned by my hon. Friend have to come to the notice of the Government and if such complaints are received and are such as to justify action being taken on them, the Government will then think of the matter."

Assistant Professors in Education Department.

* 91 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether anything has been done since March 1927 to improve the conditions of service of Assistant Professors in Education Department ?

A.—A selection grade for 5 per cent of the cadre, carrying a pay of Rs. 250—10—300 has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1929.

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Has the Government considered the question of increasing the pay, apart from having a selection grade, Sir?,"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"They have thought it necessary to make no changes except providing for the selection grade. The matter has been fully considered."

Percentage of Assistant Professors getting a salary of Rs. 170 and less.

*92 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what percentage of Assistant Professors, under the present time-scale, namely, Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250, are getting a salary of Rs. 170 and less, and how many years service they have put in?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Quarterly list of Non-gazetted Educational Officers corrected up to 1st July 1930.

Excise

Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees in Bellary district.

*93 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the strength of the Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees, if any, in the Bellary district;

(b) how many in each, are appointed by election and the agency which has to elect them ; and

(c) how many among the nominated members of each represent the liquor trade interests?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1341 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th January 1930 and to rule 2 of the rules for the constitution of and the conduct of business by Excise Advisory Committees published at pages 1262-63 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1927.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The answer to this question refers to a previous question asked in this Council. On a reference to that I find that it does not relate at all to anything that I have asked now. Further there is a reference to the *Fort St. George Gazette*. I do not know what they refer to, because, copies of the Gazette are not available. Therefore may I know from the hon. Minister what the strength of the Excise Licensing Board is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"It is about seven or eight. I cannot give the exact number. If my hon. Friend wants it it can be easily found out."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know how many of them are elected?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"That is what is found in the Gazette. Sir, the Gazette is a document which is easily available to Members."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I submit to you, Sir, that when a reference is made to a certain paper, it is placed generally on the table of the House. In this case I made an attempt to get it here and I did not get it and if he refers me again on the floor of the House to go to the library and get the thing, it makes the answer practically of no value."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am sorry, Sir. The *Fort St. George Gazette* is supplied free to all Members of the Legislative Council and therefore I think it unnecessary to place a copy on the table of the House."

Auction of toddy shops.

*94 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether all the toddy shops have been sold by auction this year and if not, how many remain unsold and in which districts ;

(*b*) what is the amount realized by the sales in each district as compared with last year ; and

(*c*) whether the Government anticipate any loss in the income from this source and if so, to what extent ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement is appended.[a]

11-45 a.m. Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the temporary closing of shops mentioned in the statement furnished in answer to this question and the loss anticipated in the current lease is the result of the propaganda carried on by the Committee ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" To some extent it may have contributed."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there has been any reduction in the quantity of consumption ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" In the current year there has been reduction in the quantity of consumption."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" It is due to the propaganda or to picketing ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is due to several causes of which this propaganda is supposed to be one."

Industries

Encouragement to handspun and handwoven cloth industry.

*95 *Q.*—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what practical steps the Government propose to take to encourage the cottage industry of handspun and handwoven cloth ?

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 280 infra.

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A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraph 5 of the Cottage Industries Committee's report relating to handspinning and handweaving published in G.O. No. 864, Development, dated 21st April 1930, which has been placed at the disposal of the press. The recommendations made by the Committee are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" When is the Government likely to come to a decision on this matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" As quickly as possible."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether, in view of the policy of the Government to encourage these cottage industries, they will be pleased to rescind the order prohibiting Co-operative Societies from undertaking these cottage industries ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am sorry I have nothing to do with that question."

Working of Calix drills of the Industries Department.

* 96 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Calix drills of the Industries Department are generally fitted up with steam-engines ; and

(b) whether in view of the scarcity of fuel in parts of the province a crude oil-engine or a kerosene-engine has been or will be substituted for the steam engine to work some of the drills ?

A.—(a) The Industries Department at present owns three Calix drills, two of which are run with steam-engines and the third with an oil-engine.

(b) The steam-engine is preferred as it conduces to more efficient drilling than any other type of prime-mover. Besides, it is considered to be the most dependable power unit and its life is comparatively longer than that of an oil-engine. For these reasons the oil-engines which were originally used for the Calix drills of the department were replaced by steam-engines when they became unserviceable.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether steam-engine is always superior to oil-engine under any condition or is it superior with reference to particular conditions only ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Expert opinion is to the effect that a steam-engine is always more efficient than an oil-engine for this purpose."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that exactly reverse is the opinion of the Mysore Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I have not heard it."

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Arms and Explosives

Granting of gun licences in Anakat village.

97 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Kanti Kuppan of Anakat village in Vellore taluk, who owns lands adjoining forest reserves, was refused a gun licence by the District Magistrate of North Arcot;

(*b*) whether he appealed to the Government about it;

(*c*) what were the orders passed; and

(*d*) what are the principles on which gun licences are granted or refused in such cases?

A.—(*a*) No person by the name of Kanti Kuppan of Anakat village was refused a gun licence. The hon. Member presumably refers to Kaveti Kuppan of Unai village, whose licence was cancelled by the District Magistrate of North Arcot in November 1928.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government declined to interfere.

(*d*) The principles governing the grant of licences for the protection of crops (if that is what the hon. Member means when he speaks of 'such cases') are (*a*) that the necessity for the possession of firearms is established and (*b*) that there is no risk of any weapons falling into the hands of lawless or otherwise undesirable persons.

General

Viswa Brahmana marriage processions in some villages of Palnad and Bapatla taluks.

98 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMOORTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in some villages of the taluks of Palnad and Bapatla in Guntur district, caste Hindus are obstructing Viswa Brahmans from enjoying the elementary rights of carrying the bridal pairs in procession in palanquins through the streets of villages at the times of marriages and other ceremonial occasions?

A.—The Government have no information.

Alleged ban on Gandhi caps

99 *Q.*—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the places where the wearing of Gandhi caps was banned;

(*b*) how many persons were arrested in those places for disobeying the ban; and

(*c*) how many of these were prosecuted in a court of law and how many were convicted?

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A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 42 answered on 19th November 1930.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information as to the exact number of persons arrested or prosecuted for disobeying the order of the District Magistrate of Guntur, but eight persons were convicted under section 188, Indian Penal Code, for disobeying the order, of whom two were acquitted on appeal.

Police

Appointment of depressed classes in the Police Department in Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad districts.

100 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications made to the District Superintendents of Police, Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad separately by the depressed class members for the posts of Police constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police during the years 1925—1930 and the number selected from among them;

(*b*) the number of applications rejected and the reasons for the rejection; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the District Superintendents of Police of these districts to follow a liberal policy in the matter of selecting candidates from among the depressed classes?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The Government have already issued general instructions in the matter.

Civil Justice

Proposed abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court.

101 *Q.*—Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is a great decline in the file of the various District Munsifs' Courts in the Tanjore district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that for the last five years there have been proposals for the abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court or for the location of an additional District Munsif's Court at Tanjore; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that numerous memorials have been addressed both to the District Judge of Tanjore West, and to the High Court for the abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The District Judge, West Tanjore, had under consideration some proposals in 1926, but he ultimately decided not to proceed with them. In 1927 the hon. the Judges reported to Government that there was no case for removing the District Munsif's Court from Tiruvadi to Tanjore.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

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Proposed abolition of the District Court at Negapatam.

102 *Q.*—Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration the question of appointing an additional Judge to the District Court of Tanjore and of abolishing the District Court at Negapatam?

A.—Yes.

General

Suffixes to the names of members of Viswa Brahman community.

103 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations from the Viswa Brahman community that the suffixes to their names should be "Acharyulu Garu" in Sanskrit and not the Tamil rendering of the word "Asari" as directed by G.O. No. 659, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 26th May 1913; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government propose to take on them?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Jails

Treatment given to depressed classes in jails.

104 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) with how many messes the District Civil Jail of Madura for the civil prisoners has been provided;

(*b*) whether there is any separate mess for the depressed classes;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that food provisions for the members of the depressed classes are being handed over to the caste men for distribution; and

(*d*) whether there was a protest by the depressed classes inmates of the jail last September and October against the sort of treatment meted out to them?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The information has been called for.

Demanding finger-prints of political prisoners at Cannanore Jail.

105 *Q.*—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) under what provision of law the police are demanding the political prisoners at Cannanore Central Jail to give their finger-prints;

(*b*) whether any of the political prisoners at Cannanore Central Jail refused to give the police their finger-prints;

(*c*) whether such persons were convicted and, if so, under what provisions of law and to what period;

(*d*) how many were convicted in this connexion and their names; and

(*e*) whether the hon. the Law Member has received any communication from the Superintendent or Mr. T. Prakasam on this subject and whether this correspondence will be placed on the table of this House?

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A.—(*a*) The police are no longer taking the finger-prints of 'political' prisoners in the Cannanore Central Jail—see in this connexion the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 187-B. The original demands of the police in this respect were made under section 3 of the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (Act XXXIII of 1920).

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Thirty-one convicts in the Central Jail, Cannanore, who refused to allow their finger-prints to be taken were convicted under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code. The appended statement [a] gives their names and the sentences passed. The entire periods of the additional sentences passed on these have since been remitted by the Government.

(*e*) The Government have received communications from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, and Messrs. T. Prakasam and T. V. Chathukutti Nayar. They do not feel that any useful purpose will be served by placing the communications on the table.

Diet of the Andhra political prisoners.

106 *Q.*—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware that in Telugu districts boiled rice is never used at all by the people;

(*b*) whether he is aware that the Andhra political prisoners are all persons accustomed to raw rice; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that boiled rice and the absence of butter-milk are proving injurious to the health of the Andhra political prisoners?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Representations have been so made to the Government.

(*c*) No.

Classification of political prisoners.

107 *Q.*—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Magistrates regarding the classification of political prisoners;

(*b*) what is the basis on which they have classified the political prisoners;

(*c*) who supplied the material for this basis; and

(*d*) whether it is true that the political prisoners put under class 'C' are all either respectable ryots or merchants or lawyers or students?

A.—(*a*) The Government have not recognized any class of prisoners known as political prisoners. All convicted prisoners are divided into three classes, 'A', 'B' and 'C', with reference to the instructions laid down by the Government of India and published with Law (General) Department Press Communiqué, dated 19th March 1930.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) Do not arise.

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a Printed as Appendix V on page 281 infra.

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Sarada Act

Enforcement of Sarada Act in the Presidency.

108 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether on account of the civil disobedience movement the Government of India has circularized to the Local Governments asking them not to enforce the Sarada Act;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the celebration of a number of marriages in this Presidency ignoring and in contravention of the Sarada Act;

(c) whether the Government have communicated to the Government of India the agitation of the Sanatana Dharmaites in opposition to the Sarada Act; and

(d) whether the Government have received representations that Viswa Brahman community is opposed to the said Act?

A.—(a) No.
(b) Yes.
(c) No.
(d) No separate representation has been received by Government from the Viswa Brahman community in the matter.

Census

Inclusion of barber community under "Nayee Brahmans" in the coming census.

109 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are in receipt of the communication from the Government of India directing the authorities concerned to enter the names of the members of the barber community as "Nayee Brahmans" in the coming Census operations?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Inams

Issue of pattas for village service inams.

110 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the Deputy Collectors in the Presidency to issue pattas for village service inams in the individual names of all service inamholders;

(b) whether it is a fact that, in the case of village carpenters and blacksmiths, the pattas are being issued in the names of the professions and not individuals; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state the reasons for this difference?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The question is not clearly understood. The rules, which govern the resumption of village artizan inams, will be found in Board's Standing Order No. 55.

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Irrigation

Headquarters of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Central delta.

111 Q.—Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the Godavari Central delta at the several conferences held by the Executive Engineer during October 1930 pointed out the necessity and desirability of the headquarters of that Engineer being shifted from Dowlaishweram to Gannavaram or other convenient centre; and

(b) what action Government propose to take on the matter?

A.—(a) A representation to this effect has been received by Government from the East Godavari District Association.

(b) The suggestion has been referred to the Chief Engineer.

Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

112 Q.—Mr. T. Narasa Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Irrigation Committee constituted for the Ceded districts or any of them;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to mention the names of the persons who constitute that Committee;

(c) whether the Committee have proposed any project or projects for irrigation purposes to be undertaken in Ceded districts; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the projects under execution and the projects to be undertaken in future for these districts?

A.—(a) to (c) There is no committee of the kind referred to in clause (a).

(d) The only project under execution is the extension and improvement of the Basavannah channel in Bellary district. The Tungabhadra project is under consideration. A scheme for the construction of a reservoir across the Rallavagu near Thippayapalayam village, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district, is proposed for execution next year.

Income derived from Kaveripakkam and Mamundoor tanks.

113 Q.—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what revenue is derived from the Kaveripakkam and Mamundoor tanks in the North Arcot district in respect of water supplied to the agriculturists and from other sources, if any, for the last ten years;

(b) what amounts have been spent during the last ten years by way of repairs to the tanks;

(c) whether the Government have received representations for remission of kist in respect of the ayacut lands under the tank for failure of water due to the choking up of the feeder channels; and

(d) whether the Government contemplate taking up immediate steps to keep the tanks in proper repair?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not the information but have called for it.

(*c*) Some petitions were received in July last from ryots under the Kaveripakkam tank asking for remission on the ground of insufficient supply in the channels. They were transferred to the Board of Revenue. No further information is available but the Government have called for it.

(*d*) There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of Government but they have asked the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for a report.

Progress of the Appapuram project.

114 *Q.*—Mr. G. Simhachalam: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many acres it is proposed to irrigate under the Appapuram project;

(*b*) whether any report has been sent up by the committee appointed to investigate and report thereon;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the people of Kommuru village petitioned in 1929 to Government requesting that irrigation under the project should extend as far as Karamchedu;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to do anything in the matter; and, if not, for what reason;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that at the request of the ryots affected by the project, 'Sahitya-visarada' Kona Venkatraya Sarma, Secretary of Appapuram Project Committee, submitted a petition to the Government requesting orders to extend the scope of the project so as to include another 15,000 acres of land; and

(*f*) if so, what action the Government propose to take on the petition?

A.—(*a*) 20,000 acres.

(*c*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*b*), (*d*) & (*f*) No committee has been appointed by Government. A special division is investigating schemes for extending irrigation in the Kistna delta. This division will also consider the Appapuram project. The results of the investigation are awaited.

Land Assignment

Application for grant of lands by Dr. M. Nagamallikharjuna Rao.

115 *Q.*—Mr. G. Simhachalam: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Dr. Mamla Nagamallikharjuna Rao Pantulu has applied for grant of lands in Kamavarapukota and Tadepalligudem taluks of West Godavari district for raising certain medical plants; and

(*b*) if so, at what stage the application is?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The applicant was informed in November 1928 that his application for the grant of a large area of land could not be considered unless he submitted a detailed scheme for the utilization of the land and could convince the Government that he had adequate means to carry out his scheme. The applicant has not so far submitted any detailed scheme nor has he shown that he has adequate means to finance the scheme.

Land Revenue

Establishment of a sub-treasury in Kothapet, East Godavari district.

116 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a sub-treasury in the Kothapeta Deputy Tahsildar's office, East Godavari district, proposed in connexion with the redistribution of the Revenue divisions and taluks of the East Godavari district sanctioned and notified in September 1930; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The opening of a sub-treasury at Kothapeta forms part of a scheme for the subdivision of the Razole taluk in the East Godavari district, which is under consideration in connexion with Part II of the budget for 1931–32.

Public Service

Representation of Viswa Brahmin community in public service.

117 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in G.O. No. 777, Public (Services), dated 27th June 1930, regarding communal representation in public service the definition of the "depressed classes" is based upon the recommendations of the Central Committee constituted to help the Indian Statutory Commission on Reforms;

(b) whether it is a fact that the All-India Viswakarman Liberal Federation has, in several memorials, urged the Government to include the Viswa Brahmin community in the list of depressed classes for purposes of service, education and representation in the Legislatures and local bodies; and

(c) if so, what action do the Government propose to take on those memorials?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No such memorial has been traced.

(c) Does not arise.

Srirangam Temple

Repairs to the Srirangam temple.

118 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government on the report of the sub-committee appointed in connexion with the repairs to the Srirangam temple; and

(b) if no action has been taken, what the report of the committee is?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answers given to question No. 256 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th March 1927.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Lightning conductor to the tower on the mountain top at Sholinghur.

119 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the town of Sholinghur on the mountain top was struck twice by lightning and that several persons were seriously affected thereby including the ex-president of the taluk board; and

(b) whether the Minister in charge of religious and charitable endowments will be pleased to see that a lightning conductor is fitted to the tower to avoid danger in the future?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) It is a matter for the trustees of the institution to take action.

Management of the temples in the Karvetinagar Zamindari.

120 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the endowed lands of the temples in the Karvetinagar Zamindari, Chittoor district, are under attachment and under the Chittoor Collector's management, and if so, why;

(b) whether the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has taken any steps to see that the income from those lands is used for the temples themselves;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints that those institutions are not properly managed; and

(d) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to put the temples directly under the control of an efficient committee?

A.—(a) The property in question is not under attachment. The management has been assumed by Government, at the request of the Honorary Administrator of the temples, for the recovery of the peshkash due to Government which had fallen into arrears as part of the Karvetnagar estate.

(*b*) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board have issued instructions to the Honorary Administrator to ensure that a sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum, which has been set apart by Government for the purpose out of the net income of the property, is utilized for the management of the various temples.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) If the hon. Member's intention is that these temples should be removed from the jurisdiction of the Circle Committee and vested in an independent committee, Government do not consider that this is called for.

Municipalities

Drainage schemes of the Trichinopoly and Srirangam municipalities.

121 *Q.*—Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the stage in which the drainage schemes of the Trichinopoly and the Srirangam municipalities are?

A.—The plans and estimates for the Srirangam Drainage Scheme are under preparation and are expected to be ready before the end of December 1930. The plans and estimates for the Trichinopoly Drainage Scheme which were prepared in 1916 are out of date. It is proposed to order their revision.

Public Health

Leprosy in Salem district.

122 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that leprosy is rampant in many of the villages of the Salem district;

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any steps to arrest the spread of leprosy in Salem district and afford treatment to the suffering;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that services are being rendered to such afflicted people by the Salem District Board;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government have refused contribution for such humanitarian work undertaken by the Salem District Board from out of its funds;

(*e*) if so, whether the Government have under reconsideration the question of contribution to local bodies for opening leprosy clinics; and

(*f*) whether the Government contemplate the early opening of leper asylums in important places like Salem?

A.—(*a*) The Government understand that some of the taluks in the district have a high incidence of leprosy.

(*b*) The Government maintain a leprosy clinic in the Taluk Headquarter Hospital at Krishnagiri.

(*c*) The District Board has opened two clinics—one at Peddunayakanpalaiyam and the other at Kaveripatnam.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) & (*f*) The Government have under consideration a scheme for the employment of a special staff for reducing the incidence of leprosy in the Presidency.

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Responsibility of maintaining in proper order irrigation channels through which water for fresh water tanks runs.

123 Q.—Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether with reference to paragraph 116 of the Public Health Annual Report for 1928 reviewed in G.O. No. 2045, P.H., dated 19th August 1929, the Government have issued any orders determining the relative responsibility of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments and the Local Boards in maintaining in proper order irrigation channels through which fresh water for fresh water tanks also runs and if not what action they propose to take in the matter?

A.—It has been decided that in respect of Government irrigation channels which are possible breeding places for mosquitoes, the Public Health Department should provide funds for carrying out the necessary anti-malarial operations and that the Public Works Department or the Revenue authorities, as the case may be, who are in charge of such channels should execute the works.

Closing of three rural dispensaries in the East Godavari district.

124 Q.—Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state briefly the reasons for closing three rural dispensaries in the East Godavari district during 1929?

A.—A report on the subject received from the District Medical Officer, East Godavari, is laid on the table [a]

Scarcity of drinking-water in Cuddapah district.

125 Q.—Mr. T. Narasa Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government that in the Cuddapah district during summer, there is no water to drink for men or animals and many villagers have to walk miles to get the same, and that even in winter people drink dirty water from ponds and in consequence subject themselves to virulent types of contagious diseases; and

(b) whether the Government have ever obtained a statement of all villages where there is no water to drink in summer; and if not, whether they will obtain such a statement?

A.—(a) A few petitions relating to the scarcity of water were received from the inhabitants of certain villages in the Jammalamadugu and the Proddatur taluks in 1928.

(b) No.

Free distribution of quinine in Cuddapah district.

126 Q.—Mr. T. Narasa Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government contemplate free distribution of quinine in all the taluks of Cuddapah district?

A.—It is proposed to confine the scheme meantime to portions of Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 282 infra.

Registration

Working of the system of register of holdings in the Registration Department.

127 *Q.*—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the expenditure incurred for introducing the system of register of holdings in the Registration Department; and

(*b*) whether the system is a successful one, and what is the opinion given by the various District Registrars on the working of the system in the Presidency?

A.—The information has been called for.

Excise

Fall in Excise Revenue.

128 *Q.*—The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government anticipates a fall in Excise Revenue during the current year in the Nellore district; and

(*b*) if so, for what reasons?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have called for the information.

Industries

Starting of School of Industries at Rajahmundry.

129 *Q.*—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to the report of the Director of Industries, when the school of industries will be started at Rajahmundry; and

(*b*) what are the industries to be taught in that school?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In view of the prevailing financial stringency the consideration of the proposal for establishing an industrial school at Rajahmundry has been postponed for the present.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING BURGLARIES IN MADRAS CITY.

* Mr. V. T. ARASU :—"Mr. President, under Standing Order No. 19, I beg for leave to move for the adjournment of the business of this House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the abnormal increase within the last few days in the number of burglaries and thefts of telegraphic wires within the city of Madras and the utter incapacity of the Madras City Police force to check the same."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members of this House would have noticed that among the motions for the reduction of the supplementary Demand under Grant XVI—Police Reserve—which is in the list of business

for to-day, there are several to express disapproval or to discuss the failure of the Police to prevent the cases of house-breaking and theft that have of late been occurring in the city or to detect the offenders in such cases. In view of those motions of which due notice has been received in the Council Office and which will afford a full opportunity for the discussion of the subject matter of this adjournment motion, and without expressing any opinion as to its urgency, I have to hold that this motion is not in order."

IV.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned Acts passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against each :—

The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930	17th June 1930.
The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930	Do.
The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 ...	18th November 1930.

V.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned Acts passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates noted against each :—

The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1930	29th November 1930.
The Madras Amending Act, 1930 ...	Do.

VI.—ELECTION OF ELEVEN MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned candidates were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Madras University by the non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council : —

(1) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan,
(2) Mr. C. Basu Dev,
(3) Mr. W. M. Browning,
(4) Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu,
(5) Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig,
(6) Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar,
(7) Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu,
(8) Mr. Daniel Thomas,
(9) Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai,
(10) Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, and
(11) Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya.

VII.—ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned candidates were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University by the Members of the Madras Legislative Council :—

(1) Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar,
(2) Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar,
(3) Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayarammal,
(4) Mr. V. T. Arasu, and
(5) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

VIII.—ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned candidates were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council resident within the University area :—

(1) Mr. Ch. Indrayya,
(2) Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti,
(3) Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu,
(4) Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo, and
(5) Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.

IX.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE COURT OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that M.R.Ry. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu Garu was declared duly elected as the nominee of the Legislative Council to the Court of the Indian Institute of Science.

X.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION ACT, 1929 (BILL No. 10 OF 1930).

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I beg to present the report[a] of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Bill No. 10 of 1930), and move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" At your suggestion, Mr. President, I beg to move that in clause 1 for the figures ' 1930 ' the figures ' 1931 ' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the clauses of the Bill to the vote of the House."

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII at pages 283—285 infra.

Clause 1 as amended and clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Bill were put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I now beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XI.—A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF TRAFFIC ON GOVERNMENT ROADS (BILL No. 11 OF 1930).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to present the report[a] of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill (No. 11 of 1930) to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads and move that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 1.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move that in clause 1 for the figures '1930' the figures '1931' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move that the words 'by them' be inserted after the word 'notified'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (1) (*a*).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, I beg to move that for the words 'Government roads', the words 'any Government road' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VIII at pages 286—288 infra.

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Clause 3 (1) (*b*).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I beg to move that for the word 'in', the word 'on' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I beg to move that for the words 'Government roads', the words 'any Government road' be substituted and for the words 'their reservation', the words 'its reservation' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3 (2).

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I beg to move that the word 'very' be omitted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

Clause 4 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Preamble.

The preamble was put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XII.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS FOREST ACT, 1882 (BILL No. 13 OF 1930).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill[a] to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Bill No. 13 of 1930), and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. This is a formal matter. Under section 46 of the Forest Act, when police officers or forest officers seize articles which form the subject-matter of forest offences, they can be sold—if they are to be sold—only with the order of the magistrate who has jurisdiction to try such offences. But some of these articles happen to be perishable ones which are subject

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1930.

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to speedy and natural decay. The present practice in such cases is that, because it is not possible to obtain in time the order of the magistrate concerned who very often sits at a distance from the place where these articles are seized, the officers who seize these articles sell them without the order of the magistrate. So, the provision of section 46 of the Act is not complied with. According to law, the existing practice is irregular. The object of this amending Bill is, therefore, to regularize the existing practice and to give powers to the forest or police officers to seize these articles and sell them as they are subject to natural decay. The object of this Bill is to empower the officers to sell these articles before obtaining the orders of the magistrate. There is a provision in the Bill that, as soon as these articles are sold, the sale-proceeds should be remitted to the nearest Government treasury and that the officers should make a report on the matter to the magistrate concerned. I hope my hon. Friends will pass the Bill."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Mr. President, Sir, as has been explained by the hon. the Law Member, the Bill for all outward purposes, seems to be a very simple one. But it looks as though one more hardship is inflicted on the people. There have been already too many acts of oppression inflicted on the poor villager who allows his cattle to stray. So much so, these grievances in certain parts of the Presidency have been given expression to in a somewhat insistent manner. It is therefore very desirable that the implications of the present Bill should be further examined. If, as has been admitted by the Government, these forest or police officers were doing irregular acts and if we are going to regularize them, I fear, that we will be adding to the oppression of the ryots. I think the Government must put a stop to these irregular practices. Instead of doing that, to ask the Council to regularize what has so far been done irregularly, is to ask the assistance of this Council to add to the oppression which the villagers are put to at present. The villager is so much oppressed that he cannot bear any further oppression. It appears that, if certain articles of the villagers are seized by the police or forest officers, they may be sold at once without obtaining the permission of the magistrate. This will only give a further handle to the police to sell any article that may be seized for a pittance and credit the amount to the Government. I do not know how much loss there was to the Government by not selling the articles before they actually decay and whether it is a loss to the Government or to the villager. Perhaps the articles which the villagers will be taking are ghee, butter or buttermilk. The implication of the Bill is far more serious than it appears to be. I would beg the hon. the Law Member to allow the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee and to be examined by it. I may at once say that I do not know about the oppression which the villagers are put to except what is represented to me by several villagers; but there are several people here who are intimately associated with the difficulties of the

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ryots. Those hon. Members will certainly know whether this provision will lead to further oppression of the villagers or will mitigate their troubles. I therefore move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Sir, I beg to second the motion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, while supporting the motion that has been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I must say that we are not aware of the enormous disabilities under which the villagers are labouring on account of excesses on the part of the officers of the police or the Forest department. The hon. the Law Member in his justification for getting the Bill through this Council, said that certain irregularities have been existing and that the officers have not been following the rules. The hon. the Law Member instead of taking action and condemning those irregularities committed by the officers, comes forward with a Bill to this Council and wants to regularize the irregularities committed by the officers. This is a procedure which will not be accepted at all by the representatives of the people. If once these irregularities are regularized, we do not know to what extent the forest officers will go. Sir, the restriction that is placed on the sale of these articles by asking these officers to get the permission of the magistrate is a very salutary one. This restriction is quite necessary in order to prevent corruption or any unjust act on the part of the forest officers and in order that the villagers are not made a catspaw by the officers. If we remove this check, if we regularize the irregularities that have been committed so far, if we allow the officers to go on as they like, and if they do not refer the question to the magistrate, we cannot describe the amount of hardship to which the villagers will be put. Therefore, the least that the hon. the Law Member should do is to refer this Bill to a Select Committee so that the pros and cons of this matter will be well thrashed out and if it is absolutely necessary that such a legislation should be enacted, I have no doubt that the Members of this Council will help the Government."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Sir, in opposing this Bill to amend the Forest Act, I only wish to bring to the notice of the Legislative Council certain powers which are already being exercised by the forest officers which are sufficiently wide to enable them to meet the exigencies referred to in this amending Bill. Formerly, Sir, only third-class magistrates, or even second-class magistrates, were charged with the trial of such cases ; but now, even first-class magistrates are enquiring into forest cases. Therefore, it will be seen that offences under the Forest Act are immediately brought to the notice of magistrates of the first, second or third class, and there is no difficulty felt in that respect. What the hon. the Law Member wants us to do is to consider this amending Bill which will have the effect of removing the subject-matter of an offence from the notice of the enquiring officer at the time of enquiry. The result will be that once the subject- 12-15 p.m.

matter is removed, the persons charged with the offence will be merely at the mercy of the forest officers and these persons who are charged with the offence will be exposed to a risk which is patent on the face of it. I suggest that the subject-matter of the offence should always be placed before the court, in order that the court may see it and the accused also may be given an opportunity of seeing it. The difficulty complained of in the amending Bill will, I think, be got over by bringing the accused persons immediately before the court. Very often we find that cases of forest offences are brought before the magistrates in a short time. If so, where is the extraordinary difficulty in seeing that the articles which form a very important subject-matter of the offence and which are of very great evidential value are placed before the magistrates and the accused in the court itself, for proper examination with reference to the offences? I, therefore, suggest that this Bill should not be allowed to be referred to a Select Committee but should be rejected even now.

"As a matter of fact, there are a number of transport rules now being formulated by the Forest department in different districts. For instance, one district has one set of transport rules and another district has another set of transport rules. So that even in cases where there is the least suspicion or doubt on the part of the forest officers, they may catch hold of the persons and their articles and produce them immediately before the magistrates. I think this difficulty complained of in the Bill can be very easily avoided by producing the accused at once before the enquiring officer, and I therefore suggest that this Bill should not be allowed to go to the Select Committee even."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I think there is a good deal of force in what my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said, that it is very desirable that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, where the provisions of the Bill can be discussed in detail and thrashed out. In that case, we can also find out the way in which the provisions of the present Act are being administered and how the proposed Bill is necessary. I, therefore, submit that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I am told that the Government is willing to consider the whole question afresh and bring, if necessary, another Bill after consulting . . ."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, sees in this Bill all sorts of machinations on the part of the Government and all sorts of evil designs, and he referred to a particular instance of ghee or buttermilk becoming the subject-matter of a forest offence. I have never known, Sir, till now, that ghee or buttermilk can become at any time the subject-matter of a forest offence. My other Friend Mr. Hameed Khan also thinks that the Bill will be an additional weapon of oppression in the hands of the forest subordinates. I may assure my Friends that the object of the Government in bringing this Bill is only to protect the

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interests of the alleged offenders, because this Bill is intended to apply only to the disposal of those articles which are subject to speedy and natural decay. If they are not sold at once, the chances are that they will fetch no value. And if ultimately the alleged offender is found to be innocent, he would not get the benefit of these articles. If, however, the provision in this Bill is accepted, and if ultimately the offender is found to be innocent, he will have the benefit of having the value of these articles. After all, these articles which are subject to speedy and natural decay consist of such articles as leaves and such other things. However, inasmuch as my Friends see an evil design on the part of the Government, I have no objection whatever to the adoption of my Friend's suggestion, namely, to refer this Bill to a Select Committee—not to bring in another Bill. I therefore, move now that my motion be postponed for the present. I shall, after consulting my Friend, make formally a motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee and also give the names of Members for that Committee. I move, Sir, that the consideration of this question be postponed."

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Is it in order, Sir, for a Member who has moved the original motion to move for an adjournment of that motion?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I do so, Sir, because my hon. Friend suggested it."

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" I have no objection, Sir, to that course. But I may say, after the hon. the Law Member's suggestion, that I never suspected any evil design on the part of the Government. I only wanted to show to the House that the provision in the Bill might be easily used by the police who have got a special reputation of their own in this Presidency, to oppress the people. I have no objection to withdraw my motion."

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the President:—" Order, order. The question before the House is that the consideration of this Bill be adjourned."

The motion was put and carried.

XIII.—A BILL TO VALIDATE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SESSIONS DIVISIONS OF EAST AND WEST TANJORE (BILL No. 1 of 1931).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Mr. President, Sir, this other Bill that I am introducing is an important one. I introduce the Bill[a] to validate the constitution of the Sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore. (After a pause.) I move further, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 288—290 infra.

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"Sir, the genesis of this Bill is this: The Registrar of the High Court wrote a letter to the Government stating that the hon. the Judges of the High Court felt serious doubts as to the legality of the constitution of the East and West Sessions Courts of the Tanjore district. As my lawyer friends of this Council may be aware, section 7 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which enables the Government to establish Sessions Courts in this Presidency is to this effect, that a Sessions division shall be a district or consist of districts. It does not say that a Sessions division shall consist of a part of a district. In the Tanjore district, since the year 1921, there are two Sessions Courts, one known as the West Tanjore Sessions Court and the other as the East Tanjore Sessions Court, the East Tanjore Court being situated in Negapatam and the West Tanjore Court being situated in the town of Tanjore itself. Having regard to the provisions of that section, the hon. the Judges of the High Court, as I submitted, Sir, said that they had grave doubts about the validity or the legality of the constitution of these two courts, and they asked the Government to consult their legal advisers and to take the necessary steps. On the receipt of this letter, the Government naturally consulted the Advocate-General. The Advocate-General examined all the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and came to the conclusion that the High Court was justified in their doubts, that the legality of the constitution of both these courts was open to question. Thereupon, this Government placed the whole matter before the Government of India and requested that Government to amend section 7 (1) in such a manner as to include in a Sessions division part of a district also. They further requested the Government of India to add another provision, sub-clause (5) to clause 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code, validating the existence of these two courts from the year 1921. On receipt of that communication, the Government of India went carefully into the matter and they took up a clear and definite attitude. They said that the constitution of these courts was really illegal and this illegality should not be allowed to continue any longer. They further said that the validity or the legality of the proceedings in these two courts was also likely to be questioned at any stage of an appeal or other proceedings, and they were therefore of opinion that the necessary amendment should be made in the Act. But, with reference to the request of this Government that they themselves should introduce the necessary amendment in the Central Legislature, they said that this was not of such importance as to make it necessary for them tc undertake legislation in the Central Legislature, and they advised this Government to bring in the necessary amending Bill in this Council, and stated that the Governor-General would give his sanction under section 80 of the Government of India Act. Accordingly, this Government drafted a Bill and sent it to the High Court for their opinion. The hon. the Judges examined that Bill and communicated their opinion to this Government, stating that the Bill was a suitable one. Then, this Government applied to the Government of India for sanction of the Governor-General under section 80 of the Government of India Act.

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That sanction was communicated to this Government and this Government has accordingly brought forward this Bill now. After the sanction of the Governor-General was obtained and after notice of the introduction of this Bill was given to the Secretary to this Council, what was feared by the Government of India actually took place. As I submitted, Sir, the Government of India stated in their letter to this Government that it was likely that the legality of the proceedings of these two courts would be questioned at any stage. What they feared and anticipated would take place, did really take place. A member of the Madras Bar, Mr. Jayarama Ayyar, an advocate, on behalf of a prisoner who had been condemned, who had been sentenced to be hanged by the Negapatam Sessions Court, put in an appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence, and he also put in a petition specifically raising the question of the legality of the constitution of the Negapatam Sessions Court. Therefore it is that I submitted to the House that what was feared by the Government of India actually did take place. In order to hear and dispose of that petition put in by the Advocate, Mr. Jayarama Ayyar, a full bench of the High Court was constituted. The very fact that a petition was put in and that it was thought necessary to constitute a full bench for hearing it shows, I submit, the need for legalizing the existence of these courts.

"As my hon. friends in this Council will observe, what is stated in this Bill is 'whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity, etc.' 12-30 p.m. Of course, all that is possible for the Government to say with reference to such a legal matter is only this. The facts that the legality of the proceedings is questioned and that the High Court considered it necessary to constitute a full bench, show that at least there are doubts and that it is necessary to validate the existence of these courts. Yesterday, the full bench came to a decision and the decision of the full bench again emphasises the need for this Bill. The decision of the full bench also shows the existence of doubts. The majority of the Judges of the Full Bench have come to the conclusion that the constitution of the courts is a valid one. One Judge, however, has come to a different conclusion. He differed from the decision of the majority and has held that it was *ultra vires* of this Government to have issued those notifications constituting the two Sessions Courts in the revenue district of Tanjore. I need not dilate further upon this point. The High Court themselves—apparently all the Judges, because in the communication to the Government, what is stated is 'hon. Judges and not some of the Judges (very often, when there is a difference of opinion among the Judges, communications to the Government state 'the majority of the Judges' or 'such and such a Judge dissenting, etc.')—the Advocate-General, the Government of India and one Judge in the Full Bench think that it is invalid. Doubts do exist and it is quite possible that another Full Bench may come to a different conclusion, or it is possible that the Privy Council may come to a different conclusion. As a matter of fact, as my hon. Lawyer Friends

know, there have been instances where even in criminal cases, the Privy Council has differed from the conclusions of a Full Bench of the High Court. My hon. Friends are aware of the military accounts case known as the Subramania Ayyar case. He was convicted by a majority of the Judges of a Full Bench. I believe that one of the Judges dissented from the decision—I think it was Mr. Justice Davies—and the case was taken before the Privy Council. The Privy Council differed from the conclusion of the majority of the Full Bench and agreed with the differing Judge. I refer to this case, only for the purpose of showing that it is quite possible that the Privy Council may come to a different conclusion relating to the validity of the constitution of these courts. I am glad that the majority of the Full Bench have come to this conclusion, namely, that the existence of the courts is valid. So, we shall have a double dose of validity by the passing of this Bill. With these observations, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.''

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I second the motion, Sir.''

* Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"Mr. President, Sir, without going into the question whether the Bill was rightly or wrongly introduced, I would only like to say this, that the House should consider whether, in the light of the considered opinion of the Full Bench, which is a proper institution to expound the law—and the Full Bench has come to the conclusion, after hearing arguments on both sides and considering the matter judicially—it would not be proper to request the High Court to reconsider the matter and to pursue the further stages of the Bill later, if the High Court consider the same necessary. Whenever questions come before a Full Bench, if there is a difference of opinion among the Judges, it is the view of the majority that prevails and that view is considered to be law, unless a further Full Bench or a Full Court of all the Judges or the Privy Council comes to a different conclusion. Now, we have the judicial dictum of the High Court, in which four Judges have agreed. I want to put it to the hon. Law Member whether, it would not be proper in the circumstances which have transpired, to request the High Court to reconsider the matter.''

* Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I am unable to support the Bill. Whatever, the view of the majority of the Judges constituting the Full Bench may be, I am afraid, the view of the dissenting Judge is right. There can be no doubt that there is a serious constitutional defect in the original constitution of these two courts. When we come to the constitutional issues involved in the Bill now before the House, I am afraid, we are really treading on a slippery ground. I am aware that the Government has the advice of the best legal head of the day, but I feel that this Council as at present constituted cannot pass this Bill into law in its present form. I may remind the House that this Legislature is only a creature of the Government of India. The British Parliament is a sovereign body,

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whereas this Council is only a subordinate legislature. The peculiarity of a sovereign body is that it can do anything. The writers on constitutional law have stated that the sovereign body can do anything; by one stroke of the pen it can declare that all the properties of my zamindar friends opposite to me, are the properties of the Government and that all the fortunes of hon. Members on the Treasury Bench are the properties of the state. That is the extraordinary power which a sovereign legislature has got. The powers of that body are so unlimited that it is capable of doing anything, except one thing, namely, that it cannot make a man a woman or a woman a man.

"Now, here is a Bill which proposes to declare that all the irregular things, all illegal things done by these two courts during these seven or eight years, are legal and valid. The Bill proposes to validate and regularize all irregularities and I submit it is an extraordinary thing for any legislature and it is only the sovereign legislature that has got the power to do it. A subordinate legislature like this Council has no power to do that. A similar question arose in connexion with the Religious Endowments Act (I of 1925). Hon. Members will remember that, when the Bill was remitted by the Governor to a Council other than the one which passed the Bill, a constitutional issue was raised whether it was competent for the Council to have passed the Bill into law. The matter was then taken up before the High Court. The Government of Madras then felt a doubt and sought the permission of the Government of India to introduce a validating Bill validating Act I of 1925. The Government of India took the view that a validating Act as such cannot be passed by a subordinate legislature like the Madras Council as at present constituted and that it is only a sovereign legislature like the British Parliament that can do that. Thereupon the Government of Madras came forward with re-enacting Bill with a clause inserted in it to the effect that all acts done under the old Act must be deemed to have been legally done. Even there the Government is said to have blundered and therefore the matter was taken before the courts again. I have referred to the case of the Religious Endowments Act because, there the Government of India have clearly expressed the view that it is not competent for a subordinate legislature like the Madras Council to pass a validating Act. I may be told by the hon. the Advocate-General or the Law Member that there is the authority of the Madras High Court for the position that a validating Bill can be passed by a local legislature. There is only one decision and that is the decision of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri; the learned Judge says that a subordinate legislature like the Madras Council has got the power to validate an Act, but he has based his decision upon a Privy Council decision which when closely examined does not justify the position which the learned Judge has taken. I am certain that when the matter comes before the High Court once again, the view of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri will no longer be upheld. Now the position is, if this Bill is passed into law it will again be contested as illegal. When I say this, I want to assure the hon. the Law Member that I am most willing

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to co-operate with him to get out of this difficulty which has been created by some blunder somewhere about eight or nine years ago. But the point is whether this is the proper procedure to be adopted and whether the Bill as it stands can be legally passed into law. In my opinion, the proper procedure seems to be this. Section 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code says that a Sessions division shall be formed in a district or districts. Now, when the Government propose to constitute a Sessions division for a part of a district, the proper procedure for the Government would be to declare part of a district as a district for the purpose of that business and then to constitute a Sessions division. The Government has not satisfied that condition precedent, the condition precedent being, a declaration by means of a notification by the local Government that the Government regard a particular part of a district as a district for the purpose of a Sessions division. They have not done that and therefore the whole trouble has arisen. The proper thing now would be for the Government to come forward with a Bill asking this Council to say that a part of a district comprising certain taluks in the Tanjore district shall be regarded as a district for the purpose of the constitution of a Sessions division and then to insert a clause in the Bill to say that this Act shall be deemed to have been passed on the date on which the two courts were irregularly constituted by the local Government. There is no doubt, it has been admitted by the highest tribunals of the land and by all jurists that even a subordinate legislature has got the power to pass any law with retrospectivity. Though a subordinate legislature cannot validate an illegal law and cannot regularize irregular things of the past, it can pass an enactment and declare that this Act shall have retrospectivity. That would be the proper procedure for the hon. the Law Member to adopt, to get out of this difficulty and avoid all further difficulties. Therefore, I feel sorry I have to oppose this Bill as it stands at present."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that the consideration of this Bill do stand adjourned until the question of the desirability of the abolition of the Sessions Court of East Tanjore is examined and decided upon by Government.

" Sir, I need hardly debate on the position that is now being perpetuated by the act of the Government in not having validly constituted this Court. Already in the district of Tanjore there is a very big mass of public opinion against the continuance of the court in East Tanjore. I have been recently looking into the statistics for 1929 and I find from those statistics that the volume of work in both these courts, Tanjore East and West, is much less than the volume of work in each of half-a-dozen of the courts in the Presidency. I find from the statistics for 1929 placed on the table of this House, exhibiting by districts the number of cases received and disposed of and pending disposal. East
12-45 p.m. Tanjore 26, West Tanjore 48, and the total number of cases in Tanjore is 74. Whereas in Madura the total number of cases is 117, in Ramnad it is 70, in Coimbatore 173, in Tinnevelly 113 and in Trichinopoly 79. All these districts have got only one Sessions division and one Sessions

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Court ; and I don't think there is any reason why there should be two Sessions Courts in Tanjore district for so small a number of cases as 74. With regard to appeals, similar is the case in East Tanjore and West Tanjore."

* Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari :—" On a point of order. Is the hon. Member in order in referring to the details of the case? We are here considering only the main outlines of the Bill, and it is under that impression that I did not refer to matters like those to which the hon. Member is now referring."

* The hon. the President :—" He is quite in order."

* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" I was referring to the number of appellate cases filed in the two Sessions Courts of Tanjore, and the figures are given at page 23 of the statistics of criminal courts in the Madras Presidency for 1929. And I find there 19 appeals as having been filed in the East Tanjore Sessions Court and 35 in West Tanjore. Whereas in the case of North Arcot there have been 70 appeals, in South Arcot 69, in Madura 91 and in Tinnevelly 68. All these things show that there is not enough justification for the continuance of the Sessions Court in East Tanjore. I find, in the list of questions and answers placed on the table of this House this morning, in unstarred question No. 102 the following interpellation :—' Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration the question of appointing an additional judge to the district court of Tanjore and of abolishing the district court of Negapatam.' The answer is ' Yes.'

" Thus you will see that the Government are already considering the abolition of this court, about which there is this Bill to-day for validating it. I do not think that Government will be justified in proceeding with this Bill any further. The people of East Tanjore do not want a Sessions Court at Negapatam. Besides, as already pointed out by Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the majority of the Judges of the High Court have held that the court is validly constituted; and on that ground there is no necessity for this amending Bill. Hence I believe this Bill can wait until Government come to a final decision on the question of the abolition or continuance of this court. I will go further and say that there is no necessity for this Bill at all, for when once the High Court has decided this point it can hardly be expected that any other party will be coming up with a similar case for reference to a Full Bench. Besides I oppose this Bill on the ground that it seeks to validate the future acts of this court. That is rather not a happy procedure from the legal point of view. So, I propose that the further consideration of this Bill be adjourned."

* Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" In seconding this motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, I beg to state that we are really in a maze. Government first of all thought that two Sessions divisions were necessary in the Tanjore district, and they issued a notification accordingly. Now the question is raised whether the courts were legally

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constituted. This question has been raised after the courts have been in existence for a number of years. It is now sought to give the court a legal basis. The matter was referred to the Government of India, and they replied that it is up to the Local Government to legalize their past act. It has been pointed out by the hon. the Law Member that a Full Bench of the Madras High Court has decided that the East Tanjore court has been validly constituted. Now, in view of that decision, this validating Bill is not necessary, unless, as some member remarked, the hon. the Law Member thinks that a double dose of validation would be useful.

"In the whole of this discussion we have forgotten the essential question whether we need a sessions division for East Tanjore. Of course, there was a need at the time when it was constituted; for there were arrears of work to be cleared off. When the legality or otherwise of the very constitution of the court is now questioned, 'is it now absolutely necessary to continue the court?' Of course, it may be necessary to validate the past acts of the court. But what about the future? Do we need two courts any more? That question has been raised by the memorial submitted to the hon. the Law Member by some lawyers of the Tanjore bar. I think the hon. the Law Member pointed out to the memorialists that it is a matter resting with the High Court to say whether the present state of work necessitates the continuance of the Sessions Court at Negapatam. When that is so, there is no urgent necessity to validate for the future. It is enough if we validate the past acts alone. And this, as I pointed out, has been done by the Full Bench decision of the Madras High Court. Under these circumstances, I think it is right that we should adjourn the consideration of this question till we are able to come to a conclusion on the question of the continuance or otherwise of the Sessions Court at Negapatam. For these reasons I beg to support the motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the consideration of this Bill do stand adjourned until the question of the desirability of the abolition of the Sessions Court of East Tanjore is examined and decided upon by Government. Both the original motion as well as the amendment are for the discussion of the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not wish to keep the House in suspense as to the opinion of Government on this question of adjournment. I oppose the motion for the following reasons. The memorial to which reference was made was submitted to the Government, and copies thereof were also, I think, sent to the members of this Council. The figures quoted by Mr. Basheer Ahmed were from the memorial submitted by some members of the Tanjore bar."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of order, Sir. The hon. the Law Member is misinterpreting and misrepresenting me when he says that the figures are not from Government records, but from the memorial of the members of the Tanjore bar. I say they are from the Statistics of the Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for 1929, a record prepared by Government themselves."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I beg my friend's pardon. As a matter of fact, the get-up of the copy of the memorial is so similar to that of the copy of the Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1929 that I thought that my friend was quoting from that memorial. However, that fact is neither here nor there. The motion for adjournment is really in the interests of West Tanjore bar. There is apparently a conflict of interests between the members of the West and East Tanjore bars. Some members of the West Tanjore bar waited on me and asked me to abolish the East Tanjore Sessions Court. Their object evidently is to have all the litigation in their court. But curiously enough they forget that the question of validity affects that court also, and they do not refer to that point at all in their memorial. In this matter, namely, whether there is any need for the continuance or otherwise of a particular court, the High Court is the constitutional adviser of Government. If the High Court recommends to Government that there is no need for the continuance of a court, then the Government will consider that question.

" Now the question before the House is to give the Sessions Courts of East and West Tanjore a legal basis. And after they are made valid courts, the question of the abolition of one or the other of these courts may be considered. As members of this House are aware there have been several cases where valid courts have been abolished for want of sufficient work. I see no reason why we should not now proceed with the consideration of this Bill, and therefore, I oppose the adjournment."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am really surprised at the attitude taken by the hon. the Law Member to-day, who has generally been known to speak in a conciliatory manner. As a matter of fact in the Full Bench of the High Court four hon. Judges have decided that this court is a validly constituted court. But if the High Court had decided that it has not been validly constituted, then there would have been need for passing this measure. Now the only tribunal that can upset this decision of the High Court is the Privy Council. And I am sure hon. Members know as well as I do that it will be twelve months, if there is any appeal, before that body comes to a decision. So even then there is plenty of time for the Government to pass this Bill, unless they think it necessary to have a double dose of validation in the meanwhile. Therefore I think that for some time at least we ought to be satisfied with one dose, namely, with the decision of the High Court that the court has been validly constituted. Hence I do not see the urgency for this Bill and so I support the motion for adjournment."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—" Mr. President, I did not really intend to take part in this debate in the beginning, but seeing how the matter has developed I think I would not be doing my duty if I do not contribute my quota to the discussion. One of the matters before the House is the adjournment of the further consideration of this matter. And I

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [27th January 1931

decidedly agree with the Law Member in thinking that adjournment will do us no good, and my reasons for thinking so are these. As a matter of fact, if this question is adjourned, then the question of validation of the court will remain unsolved until the matter is again taken up. The reason advanced by Mr. Basheer Ahmed is that 'when you are considering the abolition of the East Tanjore Court altogether, why do you want to validate its acts?' Obviously the answer is that if you do not validate its acts, which question has already been raised before the High Court, then the whole question will have to be answered in a court of law. Again it is said why should you pass a validating Act when the High Court has already held that the East Tanjore Court has been validly constituted. But if you validate it, then there is no difficulty. For example, in answer to Mr. Basheer Ahmed's argument I wish to state this. Suppose somebody who has been imprisoned by an order of the Court of Sessions of East Tanjore files a suit for damages for false imprisonment against the Government on the ground that the constitution of the court was wrong and that he was imprisoned under a verdict given by a court which was invalidly set up and suppose he claims damages to the etxent of Rs. 10,000. He can take the case up to the Privy Council and it is quite possible that the Privy Council may disagree with the opinion of the majority of the Judges who pronounced the recent judgment of the Full Bench of the Madras High Court. The possibilities and implications arising from such cases should be avoided and that you can do by passing a validating

1 p.m. Act. In the absence of validation, Government will be answerable for this. As a matter of fact these are within the range of practical politics. The question will have to be answered as to whether the constitution of the East Tanjore Session is valid or not; and the fact that the court is going to be abolished hereafter will not in any way solve the issue in so far as what has been done hitherto. This difficulty can be overcome by the validation of its constitution ever since the time it was constituted.

"The hon. Dr. Subbarayan said that there is no need for the validation as four out of the five learned Judges of the High Court have already stated that it is valid and queried as to the need for pressing forward this Bill when there are full 12 months by which period of time alone we can expect the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court to be taken to the Privy Council. That is not a sufficient argument for the adjournment of this issue as I have just now pointed out. We are only shelving the question which might arise at any moment."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Question."

* Mr. K. P. Raman Menon (*continued*):—"I shall proceed with the other aspects of the case as to whether in the circumstances, it is necessary to go into the matter at all. The doubt as to the possibility of there being more than one Sessions Court in one revenue district arose in 1907 as can be seen from a case reported in I.L.R., 30 Madras.

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It arose with reference to a conviction by a First-class Magistrate which was confirmed by a Sessions Judge. Where there were two Sessions Courts in the same Revenue district, the doubt arose as to whether the particular Sessions Court was properly seized of the appeal. The doubt finally was set at rest on the ground that there were more than two Sessions Courts even from before the time when the then extant Criminal Procedure was passed. Again divergence of opinion as to the validity of the constitution of this Court is itself a very good reason for passing a validating Act. It has been held to be valid by the learned Judges of the High Court, there being only one dissentient Judge and my friend Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari is prepared to agree with the dissentient Judge. My Friends, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the hon. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar and others cite the majority opinion of the High Court. This aspect is an additional reason for giving validity to the constitution of that court ; and I do not think there will be any harm in giving a 'double dose' of validity to its constitution to use the expression of the hon. the Law Member. Of course, there has been a divergence of opinion, as it is natural that there should be and here also we have divergence of views in the matter. But so far our aim is only to regularize what apparently is irregular ; and I see nothing wrong in passing the Bill. It will not be against the interests of the community; and on the contrary, such a step is sure to set doubts at rest and strike a blow at litigations preferred against the Government by the persons affected by the decisions of the said court. Sir, it is always better to be on the safe side. In this view of the matter, Sir, I agree with the hon. the Law Member in thinking that the matter must be considered now and that the measure be passed into law."

* Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend from Malabar put up a special pleading. The point which I want to suggest is the desirability of referring the matter to the High Court. There is really a constitutional point. We are not to legislate whenever the Judges who compose the Full Bench differ. We have never come to the rescue of legal complexities whenever there is difference of opinion in the Full Bench. The High Court suggested the desirability of giving validity to the court by legislation. Now the learned Judges of the High Court, the highest court of the land, in a Full Bench have considered and laid down the law, and expounded the law. Are we to say in effect by this piece of legislation that the decision of the majority of the Full Bench does not commend itself to the legislature? I think that it would be advisable that in the interests of propriety, we should refer the matter back to the High Court. The adjournment motion will not in any way tie the hands of the Government, nor would it introduce any complications into these matters. At any rate, so far as this Presidency is concerned, for which alone this Council can legislate, there is no danger whatever of any unnecessary litigation, for the decision of the Full Bench will be

binding upon every court and will be binding upon the High Court itself. I can understand certain strange anomalies creeping in now and then, which would demand legislation. I will give a concrete illustration. A Division Bench composed of two Judges may differ, one of the Judges may agree with the judgment of the lower court. Then that Judge's judgment prevails. Another Division Bench may differ from it. Conflicting judgments would come to exist. Sometimes we are familiar with such cases. There may be a Full Bench with three Judges, one of whom generally would have been a member in the previous Bench. Supposing there was a difference of opinion in such a case, and the Judge whose opinion prevailed for the moment in the first Division Bench agreed with one of the two other Judges of the Full Bench then the decision of that Judge and of the concurring Judge of the Full Bench lays down the law. The curious position ensues, viz., the view of the two Judges of the Full Bench would prevail over the individual opinion of the three Judges, in which case there may be a difficulty, and to avoid the difficulties that may ensue, the desirability would be to put an end to this difference of opinion by a piece of legislation. There is no such case at all now. Since the reply of the High Court to the communication of the Government, four Judges gave a considered opinion which is binding upon the courts till set aside by some other higher tribunal. And in the light of this, are we to say that there is likely to be doubt about it? Is it respectable? Is it the way in which we do our legislative business? Therefore, Sir, I suggest the desirability of referring the matter to the High Court back again. The Leader of the Opposition suggested that there is no danger whatever involved in the matter lying over; and the Government may further take the advice of the High Court and then we can see if we should have any legislation regarding the affair.

"I stress the fact that there is no danger involved in the matter of allowing this matter to lie over, and I can assure the House that there is no likelihood of the matter giving trouble. There are various Acts on the Statute Book extending immunity to the judiciary from the criminal and civil proceedings—since there is no danger—to be faced, why should we rush legislation merely because there is a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Full Bench?"

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not see any reason why this Bill should not be passed. I have heard the speeches made from this side of the House, but I do not see why the decision arrived at by the hon. Judges of the High Court should in any way prevent us from passing this Bill. I do not see any harm in validating the constitution of the two Sessions Courts now existing in the Tanjore district. From the statistics of cases given by Mr. Basheer Ahmed, I do not think it is necessary to maintain the Session Court at Negapatam. If we are for the abolition of the court, we can take the matter up at any time and the question of its abolition need not be an excuse for adjourning the consideration of this Bill. It has been

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said that this would be superfluous act of this Legislature simply because the Full Bench of the High Court has confirmed the validity of the courts. The matter has gone too far to be dropped by us for it had been taken to the Government of India and they have suggested that the local Legislature should deal with it. There is no harm in validating a thing that is claimed by some to be already valid. Therefore, Sir, I support this Bill and oppose the adjournment motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I may be repeating almost the very ideas which hon. Members on this side have given expression to. There are two Sessions Courts now in Tanjore district and the subject before the House is the validation of one of the courts. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I oppose it. Some have raised the issue of the court's abolition. We will take it for granted that it is going to be abolished. However, there may be influences brought to bear in the decision upon that point and hence it is beside the motion before us. The court is there and is going to exist there if it is not otherwise decided. Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar said that the decision of the High Court is that the court is validly constituted. My hon. Friend from Calicut recounted the difficulties to which the Government may be put on account of suits against the Government. Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar's contention that there was the ruling of the High Court is not improbable enough as it may be that we may have decisions of another Full Bench overruling this one. 1-15 p.m.
I think we have no instances of that sort. Therefore considering all these circumstances I think it is very desirable we pass the motion at once so that we may put an end to possible litigations. Lawyers would like to have as much litigation as possible. But in the interests of the public as well as justice, I think it is very desirable that the question is settled and the motion is passed."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo :—" The only ground on which the motion is opposed is the Full Bench decision by which the Government act has already been validated. It is too far fetched to say that another Full Bench would overrule the decision of this Full Bench. But there is the possibility of the matter being carried to the Privy Council and a lot of money being spent. Why not the legislature step in and prevent it? In that way it is necessary to validate the establishment of the two courts by the legislature."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU :—" Instead of creating more difficulties in this way, we shall leave it to the High Court. Why should we imagine difficulties and launch ourselves into difficulties? Why should we go into more details and create more difficulties and try to provide for them? "

The motion for the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill was put and lost.

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* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" I move, Sir

'*that the Bill to validate the constitution of the sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following persons:—*

1. The hon. the Law Member.
2. Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai.
3. Mr. K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar.
4. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. The Advocate-General.
6. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
7. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
8. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
9. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
10. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
11. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
12. Mr. N. Sivaraj.
13. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
14. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed".

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" I second it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I oppose that motion. As a matter of fact there is only one section in this Bill. The object of that section is to validate the existence of both these courts. I do not understand what there is in the Bill for the consideration of a Select Committee. I submit it is necessary to have this passed into law as early as possible. As I told my friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, in connection with another matter, if it is really necessary for the Bill to go to a Select Committee I would not have the slightest objection. I see, however, no necessity for the Bill going to the Select Committee."

The motion was put and lost.

The main motion that the Bill be taken into consideration at once was put and carried.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of the Bill were then put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I second it."

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XIV.—THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION BILL (Bill No. 2 of 1931.)[a]

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I beg to introduce the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill. The object of the Bill is to abolish the toll-gates and to levy a provincial tax on

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th January 1930.

motor vehicles, the proceeds being used to compensate the district boards and the municipal councils for the loss of income they will suffer by such abolition. At present municipal councils are levying tax on carts and other non-motor vehicles. With regard to non-municipal areas, there will be taxation only by village panchayats. It is open to the village panchayats if and when they consider it necessary to suggest any such taxation, and that taxation will be liable to sanction by the Government or officers authorized by Government. It is provided that the first charge on proceeds of tax under the Act will be the district boards, and municipal councils, claim for compensation. Any surplus will be devoted solely for improvement and maintenance of roads in the Presidency of Madras. Tolls have been considered as a nuisance by all. The Jayakar Committee has recommended that toll-gates should be abolished as early as possible. In pursuance of the recommendations of that Committee I am introducing this Bill."

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Sir, in continuation of what I said this morning, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I second it."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—" Mr. President, Sir, no doubt everybody welcomes a Bill of this kind. Everybody feels that the levy of tolls is a nuisance. But I am not sure whether the Bill will not place the local bodies under a handicap. The hon. the Chief Minister explained to us that it is proposed under this Bill to compensate local boards and municipal councils for the loss of income on motor vehicles. The local bodies are now getting tolls not only on motor vehicles but also on other vehicles. Now, the section that deals with this is section 10, and it appears to me that it deals only with the provincial tax on motor vehicles. Now, I would request the Government to let us know whether they are going to compensate the local bodies only to the extent of the income which these local bodies were deriving from motor vehicles or to the extent of the total toll income which they were deriving, namely, tolls on motor vehicles as well as on other vehicles. Anyhow, section 10 which deals with this matter does not make it clear. Unless the Local Government make up their minds to compensate for the loss of toll income both on motor and other vehicles, we shall be in a very difficult position. Now, the demands that are made upon us are increasing day by day, and we find even the present toll income insufficient to meet those demands. That being the case, even if a small portion of that income of ours is sought to be taken away, I think we shall find it very difficult to carry on our administration. Therefore, I want the Government to let us know whether they are going to compensate us to the extent of the average total toll income we have been getting for the past three years.

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [27th January 1931

"The Bill says 'There shall be a provincial tax on motor vehicles. There shall be a provincial tax on vehicles which will be levied and used by the panchayats.' Therefore, the income which the Local Government will be getting will be only the provincial tax on motor vehicles, and if it is their object to compensate us to the total extent of our toll income, I do not know whether they will be getting enough by provincial taxation so as to compensate us to the full extent. If they want to restrict themselves only to the income on motor vehicles, I do not know on what basis they are going to compute this income. I have no objection to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee provided the local boards and municipal councils are not placed under a handicap by a measure of this kind. I am anxious that there should be no tolls on motor vehicles as well as other vehicles, and at the same time I am also anxious that the local bodies should not be deprived of even a small portion of their present income, so that they may not be jeopardized in carrying on their administration. With these words, I do not oppose the motion."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Sir, the object of this Bill seems to be just to relieve people driving in motor cars of the annoyance of the hold-up at the toll-gates. There is no doubt that when this Bill is passed into law, the toll-gate contractor will not come in the way of motor cars which pass on the road. But, of course, there is a provision under which any police officer may detain any motor vehicle and call for the certificate of registration. It may be said that the police are already authorized under the Motor Vehicles Act to stop the cars and inspect them and to see if there are licences or not. Besides that, the police have now been given full power to seize and detain the car if the tax on it was not paid, and if all the fees and other charges are not paid within fifteen days, the car can even be sold. Now, you have got all such provisions in the Bill. Therefore, we want to know whether the annoyance which the people wish to avoid will not be greater under this Act than it was formerly.

"The second thing I want to know is whether this Bill does not empower the Government to realize more tax than they purport to do under this Bill. Section 14 clearly says that, with regard to roads and bridges 'made, improved or repaired' by the Government, Government can levy tolls. That is what is stated. We will have to mark those three words, 'made, improved or repaired.' So far as 'made' is concerned, you can easily understand it. But so far as 'improved' and 'repaired' are concerned, they are very loose words, and the administrative Government can interpret it in any way to suit their purposes they like. 'Improved' may mean that if they construct a small culvert on a road, it will be sufficient to levy tolls.

"Then, we are told that tolls should be abolished. If so, how will the Government meet the deficit? It can only be by reopening toll-gates on such roads by saying 'We have repaired or improved those roads.' Every trunk road is now repaired by the Government, and they will

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say under this Act 'We shall re-establish the tolls on these roads.' That will be the effect of the power reserved by Government under section 14. So, it has to be seen whether Government really intends to increase the taxation or not. On the face of it, it is not so clear whether Government wish to retain power to raise taxes. But when one goes deep into the matter, it seems very clear that they want to retain power for further taxation.

"Then, we shall see what happens to the tax on carts. Of course, the levy of tolls on motor vehicles will be stopped, and a provincial tax will be levied on them. With regard to trunk roads and other roads, they can easily take power to levy tolls by one notification, depriving local boards of their control over such roads under section 60 of the Local Boards Act. With regard to other vehicles, such as carts, there also, so far as I can see, the danger is very great. Of course, for some time those who own motor cars will be glad that they have to pay no tolls. So far as carts and other vehicles within municipalities are concerned, they are subject to a certain tax by the municipality, and they will thus suffer so far as the municipal area is concerned. I think there will be a heavy burden of tax upon carts and other vehicles even outside municipalities. For, now they are required to pay only tolls when they pass a certain toll-gate. It is not always that they pass through the toll-gate. Now, the power to levy a tax on carts and other vehicles is given to the panchayats. Well, they will be forced to levy that tax. Though it is said to be optional, in practice it will become compulsory. Because we know how Government will deal with it administratively. The panchayats are generally dependant on the Government for some grant or other. If they have not exercised the option to tax these carts and other vehicles, when they ask for a grant, the Government will say 'We will not give you the grant, because you have not exercised your option.' Thus, that option becomes really compulsion. That means that every cart or other vehicle within the panchayat areas will be required to pay tax. Now, they are not paying anything. Therefore, it will be a very heavy burden thrown upon them. Thus, all those who own carts and other vehicles who were paying a toll only when they passed through a toll-gate, will now have to pay a tax whether they pass through a toll-gate or not. Again, even in regard to owners of motor vehicles in the mufassal, I think they will be required to pay more. But it does not matter. Those people can afford to pay and therefore I do not quarrel with that. It is only in the case of the poor men that there is this difficulty. Therefore I want that we should carefully examine the provisions of the Bill in the Select Committee. 2-45 p.m.

"As regards the rates, I wish to say a few words. The Government have fixed some rates, but they may be modified at any time. When rates are attempted to be raised now, there will be hot discussion about it by the district board in the mufassal. I find that the only safeguard against any increase in the rates in the Bill is that six weeks'

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo] [27th January 1931

time is to be given to move resolutions against it in this House. That means it will be done subject to the veto of this House. That, in my opinion, is a poor safeguard.

"One other point I have to mention and it is this: on the question of the distribution of income from vehicles under this Bill, the local bodies are entirely at the mercy of the Government. They have very little voice in its distribution. This point also has to be considered especially in view of the fact that grants have been earmarked for the repair of trunk roads. So, any surplus available will go to the repair of trunk roads. For these reasons, I do not feel that much good will come out of this Bill except that people using fast-going vehicles will be rid of the nuisance of being stopped at the toll-gates although, of course, they will be stopped by policemen hereafter which might prove to be a greater nuisance comparatively speaking."

* Mr. A. T. Luker:—"Mr. President, I have to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this measure. I know this is being brought forward as a result of much thought over a series of months. Now, this Bill brings order out of chaos. The whole state of taxation in South India has been in a state of chaos for months and years and I must congratulate the hon. Minister once more on taking this bold step which, I am sure, will meet with the approval of every one here. Of course, there may be one or two minor details with which all Members may not agree. With those minor points the Select Committee can deal. On the main, I see nothing but praise for the main provisions of the Bill. It will enable a certain control to be exercised on the roads which has been wanting all these years. Under this Bill I can, however, see the time coming when much more money will be spent on roads and communications improved thereby giving an impetus to the spread of education in this country.

"A point has been made about the tax on other vehicles than motor vehicles. From a perusal of the Bill I find however that these other vehicles are not affected in any way. Some Members stated that there would be difficulty in showing the licence to the policemen. To that I may say that that difficulty can be easily met by exhibiting the licence by a disc as it is done in England and elsewhere.

"Sir, regarding the rates, many of us hoped that these would be much lower than what they are. I quite see the Government's point in putting a large proportion to the share of the district boards. Unfortunately, in this land, revenue has been taken from taxation on vehicles and used to build up towns, whereas in many other countries the towns are taxed for the improvement of roads. That is the difference between some parts of India and elsewhere. I am certainly hoping that in time to come these maximum rates may go down to a considerable extent. I feel sure that after these rates are worked for some months, the district boards will find that their revenue has in no way diminished, but has increased enabling them to spend large sums on the roads.

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"I am very pleased to see that the Bill has penalized vehicles with other than pneumatic tyres. I specially mention this because there has been much discussion about certain cars and vehicles. Now, most experts are agreed that the vehicles other than those fitted with pneumatic tyres cause more damage to roads and so it is only right that they should be penalized. I am sure my colleagues here will support me in this view. With these few words, on behalf of the Association I represent, I give the Bill my most hearty support."

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I must join in the chorus of congratulations to the hon. Minister for being able to bring forward this Bill which seeks to remove a grievance from which the people have been suffering for a very long time. Sir, the tolls have been a source of chronic nuisance. They have caused much hardship to the people living in the villages and therefore the proposed abolition of tolls under this Bill will be heartily welcomed by the villagers. I really envy the position of the hon. Minister in being lucky enough to be able to bring forward a measure of this kind during his regime which will, I am sure, put the villagers under an eternal debt of gratitude to him. But, Sir, I must say that it does not go far enough and to the extent to which the villagers reasonably expect it to go. It still contains provisions which reserve some power to somebody to charge toll fees from poor villagers. I very much wish, Sir, that the hon. the Chief Minister introduces no provision reserving power to anybody to collect toll fees with reference to carts belonging to villagers. That is the principle which I would insist upon being accepted by the Government. Subject to this reservation, I support the principles underlying the Bill which seeks to abolish the tolls. The sooner these tolls are abolished and some more convenient and advantageous method is taken up the better for the people living in villages. Therefore, Sir, I would once again request the hon. Minister to remember this request on behalf of the people, namely, that under no circumstance should there be any power reserved to any authority whether village panchayat or taluk board to tax carts or to levy tolls on carts coming from villages carrying agricultural products."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Sir, this measure meets with unanimous approval because, there is no difference of opinion on this matter. But the difficulty the district boards are suffering from is this: they are not able to balance their budgets in the absence of the income from tolls. Now, the Government have stated that their budgets should be submitted before January and there is also this order that the tolls for this year will be sold in auction. So much so, if this Bill is to be considered, it has to be considered at the earliest opportunity so that there may be ample opportunities for the district boards to balance their budgets. At this stage I must bring to the notice of the House another difficulty to which the villagers are likely to be put. The hon. Mover has been appealed to by an hon. Member to exempt the villagers' carts bringing produce from the payment of cart fees. In my opinion this is not enough. It is also necessary to see that the villagers who take their relations in their carts from place to place are

not to be penalized. These are all *bona fide* purposes as people are not making any profit out of this. If this toll-gate system is considered to be a nuisance to motorists, it is not less so to the villagers. Therefore it is a tremendous task even for the Select Committee to show all possible concessions to the ryot population. As this Bill touches the pockets of the local bodies very much who depend on income from this source for very many items of their expenditure, to enable them to prepare their budgets, I suggest that it should be taken up very early and finished soon."

* **Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar** :—" ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் முனிசாமி நாயுடுகாரு கொண்டுவந்த இந்த பில்லுக்கு நான் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். இது வெகு காலமாக இந்த அபிப்பிராயம் புதிய கௌன்ஸிலுக்கு உண்டாவதற்கு முன்னமே வருவதற்கு இவர் கொண்டுவர அதிர்ஷ்டமுடையவராயிருக்கிறார். ஏனென்றால், ஜனங்களின் சுபாசுபங்கள் தெரிந்தவராதலால் அவரது முதல் டயத்திலேயே இதைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். இந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தை இந்த ஹவுஸ் பூராவாக ஆதரிக்குமாதலால் அதில் சில அபிப்பிராயத்தை என் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சுருக்கமாக தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள எண்ணுகிறேன்.

" மோட்டார் என்பதில் இருவகை இருக்கவேணும். வியாபாரத்திற்காக வாடகைக்கு விடுபவர்கள் ஒன்று. சொந்த உபயோகிக்கிறவர்கள் ஒன்று. இதில் வாடகைக்காரர் சம்பந்தம் எப்படி என்றால், பல கம்பெனிக்காரர்கள் போட்டிக்கு ஏற்பட்டு வண்டிகளை கடனுக்கு அதிக விலை போட்டு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக இன்ஸ்டால்மெண்டாக செலுத்தும்படி கொடுத்து அதுவும் சரியாய் செலுத்தமுடியாதவர்களிடம் அந்த காரை திருப்பி எடுத்து திருப்பி வாங்கிய விலையிலும் குறைத்துக் கொடுத்தும், இது வியாபார சாதுர்யம். பல பேரை இந்த வியாபாரம் செய்யும்படி அநேகவித உபாயங்களுடன் துபாஷ்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி நடந்துவருவதில் அவர்கள் காரை வாங்கி ஏழைகள் முதல் காரில் ஏறிச் செல்லும்படியான மார்க்கங்களை காட்டுவதானது ரயில்வே லயன் போட டிராபிக்கை கணக்கு எடுத்துப் பார்த்து ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லாது ரயில்வே லயன்கள் ஏற்பட ஏதுவாகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில், அநேக கார் காரர்கள் ஆறுமாதத்திற்கு ஓட்டுவதில்லை. ஆதலால், டோல்கேட் வரியானது நடந்தவரை அன்றாடகம் கொடுப்பது தோணாது. இப்போதிய யோசனை ஆரம்பத்திலே மொத்தமாக நூற்றுக்கணக்காக தொகை வசூலிக்கவேண்டியதாதலாலும் கார் கிரயங்கள் முற்காலத்தை பார்க்கிலும் வரவா ரொம்ப சீப்பஸ்டாயும் பிரபுக்கள்மட்டுமல்லாது எல்லாரது பணங்களையும் பறிக்க ஹேதுவாக மிஷின்களையும் குறைத்து சிறிய விலைக்கு கிடைப்பதாலும் மூன்று மாதத்திற்கு ஒருதரம் லைஸென்ஸ் பீஸ் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். ஷெட்யூலில் இந்த தாரணை வேறாக இருக்க யோசிக்க வேண்டும்.

" சொந்தமாக கார் உபயோகிக்கிறவர்களைப்பற்றி யோசிப்போம். பெரும்பால் அவர்களது நிலைமைக்கு மோட்டாரே வேண்டுவதில்லை. அவர்களது அவசியத்திற்கானால் அடுத்தவர்களை பார்த்து நாமும் அவ்விதம் செய்யத்தான் வேண்டும். நமது தேசப்பணங்களையெல்லாம் மோட்

27th January 1931] [Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar]

டார் வந்தே கொண்டுபோய்விட்டது. அப்பணங்களை பிரபுக்கள் பூரு சார்தத்தில் விரயஞ் செய்திருந்தால் அதன் பலன் ஒப்பிடமுடியாதிருக்கும். இந்தவித செலவுக்குரிய மோட்டாரை நமது ஜம்பத்திலும் நமக்கு கார் போராமல் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வேறு, அம்மாள்கள் காற்றுக்கு போய்வர வேறு, விருந்தினர் வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு வேறு. சகோதரர்களுக்கு சொல்லவேணுமா. இதுமட்டும் அல்லாமல் இத்தனை அவசியம் கற்பித்துக் கொள்வது போராதென்று மோட்டார் தரகிரிகளால் கார்களின் பேர்களைப்பற்றியும், கலர்களைப்பற்றியும், ஸ்பிரிங்கைப்பற்றியும் மோகிக்க செய்தும் அதற்காக வாங்குகிற காரையும் பார்த்தால் இந்த அக்கிரமத்தில் நானும் சேர்ந்திருந்தாலும் நான் என்ன சொல்லலாம். ஆகையால், இவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் ஷெட்யூல் தாரணை ஒருவிதமாயும் இருக்க வேணும்.

"இதில் இரண்டு கன்ட்ரோல் கூடாது. முனிசிபல், லோகல் போர்டு, இரண்டுக்கும் ஒன்ருக வசூலித்து டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரால் பிரிவினையிருக்கவேணும். பஞ்சாயத்துகாரர்களுக்கு கிராமாந்தரங்களில் எந்த விதத்திலும் வரி ஏற்படுத்துகிற சுதந்திரம் இருக்கப்படாது. ஏனென்ருல், அநேக இடங்களில் சில வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு குணங்கள் நிறையாமல் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகளுக்கு தங்களை தெரிந்துகொள்ள கருத்து உடையவர்கள் ஆதலால் இன்னும் அவைகள் சரியான நிலைமைக்கு வரவில்லை.

"விவசாயிகளுக்கும் விவசாயத்திற்கு உரியதுமான கார் வகையருக்களுக்கு பிரீயாகத்தானிருக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்ருல், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமமும் ஒவவொரு மூட்டையை தூக்கி சுமந்து இழுத்துவரவேண்டிய சொல்ப தூரங்களும் டிரங்கு ரோட்டில் நீணட தூரம்வரினும் அதை மறக்கமுடியாது. அந்த விஷயம் சமீபத்தில் நிவர்த்திக்கமுடியாக. ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் இதுவரை பக்ஷணங் கொடுத்தமாதிரி வில்லேஜ் ரோடுகளுக்கு டிஸ்ட்ரிகட் போர்டுகளிடம் கொஞ்சம் துகை கொடுப்பதும் தாலூகா போர்டுகள் எச்சரிக்கையாயிருந்து கிடைத்ததை வாங்கி விரயஞ் செயவதும் முடிந்த காரியமல்ல.

"ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் ஏராளமாக வில்லேஜ் ரோடுக்கென்று தாலூகாவாரியாக கேட்டு கொடுத்து பூர்த்தியாக யடைந்த மேல் கிராம வாசிகள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி யேற்படுத்தலாம். அதற்காக யாரேனும் பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில்கூட நியமிக்கலாம்.

"ஆதலால் இப்போது அவைகளுக்கும் பிரீயாக இருக்கும்படி சிலக்ட்டு கமிட்டிக்கு தெரிவிக்க வேணுமாயும் விரும்புகிறேன்."

* DIWAN BAHADUR M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"As one interested and having been in charge of local bodies in my district for a long time, I know the levy of tolls is felt very much by the ryots. They have always been petitioning for the abolition of toll-gate fees altogether and my board have abolished some toll-gates. There is no use of abolishing a few toll-gates because it leads only to a fall in the income. What I specially want to bring to the notice of this House is this: now that the hon. the Chief Minister has been pleased to bring forward this Bill, I request that he will be pleased to push it forward as early as possible; because we have received orders from the 3 p.m.

Government to sell the right of collecting fees at the toll-gates but not to confirm them without obtaining their sanction. In such circumstances we will find it very difficult to obtain bidders at the auction. So I request this House to see, if they approve of this Bill, that it is pushed forward and becomes law in the early part of March if not earlier. That is one representation that I wish to make.

"There seems to be some misapprehension whether this Bill is for the abolition of tolls on motors only or on all vehicles and as to whether any compensation is going to be made in connexion with the abolition of toll fees on these vehicles. I believe the object of this Bill is to abolish all kinds of tolls as the preamble shows. The hon. Minister was pleased to say, when he visited Bellary, that he intended to abolish all kinds of toll fees and that the various boards would be compensated for the loss of their income of toll fees on the basis of the average income of the last three years. Subject to confirmation by this Council as well as by the Select Committee I would once more urge the passing of this Bill at the earliest opportunity."

* Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I am very glad that it has been possible for the hon. the Chief Minister to introduce this piece of legislation which originated with the report of the Road Development Committee. I contemplated the introduction of a similar measure when I was in office but it was not then possible to do it. Mr. James and I wanted to introduce a similar measure, but as the hon. the Chief Minister himself promised to introduce a measure we dropped the idea. In this connexion I think it is but right that I should pay a tribute to Mr. Hilton Brown who was complaining that I did not do as much as I ought to have to introduce a measure of this kind and who has taken a good deal of trouble in drafting this measure. I am glad that my successor has been able to introduce this measure, and I hope that the Select Committee will take into consideration some of the criticisms that have been made by some of the hon. Members of this House. I am glad also that the hon. the Chief Minister has stated in the statement of objects and reasons that the whole tax would be spent upon roads. I know there is a strong feeling that the users of motor vehicles even though they are paying tolls and licence fees do not get their money's worth. I am therefore glad to find that the hon. the Chief Minister is proposing to spend all the money that will be collected upon the motor vehicles upon the roads themselves as it is but right that the users of roads should get the maximum benefit out of the taxes they pay."

* Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja :—"My hon. Friend Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai was very strongly requesting the Government to see that the district boards are given a good deal of money by way of compensation for the loss sustained by them as a result of the abolition of toll fees altogether, because he let the cat out of the bag by observing that their services could not be otherwise paid. Every pie brought out of motor and other vehicles ought to be spent upon the roads and this kind of robbing Peter to pay Paul to put down which is the main object-

with which this Bill is brought forward should go. It is no wonder, Sir, that the Trichinopoly District Board has the doubtful honour of possessing one of the worst bits of roads in this Presidency. (Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai—Question.) What is the use of these interjections and heroics, when what I say is a fact and I know what I am talking about (Laughter)? It is the duty of the Select Committee to see that vehicles that carry agricultural products from the villages to the town are fairly and leniently treated, and the roads leading to villages should be kept in fair repair. The municipalities ought to be very wary and should not allow their anxiety to get money to outrun their sense of fair-play and discretion. It is quite true that in the District Board of Trichinopoly and some other district boards motor vehicles play an adequate part in the use of roads, and as such the money collected on them should be spent for their benefit. But one thing I wish to impress upon the Select Committee is that they should find out whether the users of these roads who bring into the town agricultural produce and other general produce in their bandies and who also contribute a share to the revenues derived from toll fees should not get their money value. Therefore, I do urge that the Select Committee should consider over these matters and see that justice is done all round."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" Sir, I am indeed thankful to all hon. Members for the support they have given to the Bill. I have to answer one or two questions which have been raised by some hon. Members. First it was asked whether the income that may be got by the provincial tax on motor vehicles will be sufficient to compensate the local bodies and municipal councils. On the basis of the rates mentioned in Schedule II, Government have calculated—as far as information is available—as to what will be the income by the levy of this provincial tax, and they find that it will be sufficient to compensate the local bodies and municipal councils. I think this question will be carefully considered by the Select Committee. The question whether the rates are high or not will also be considered. All endeavours will be made to see that the rates are not unreasonably high or so low as to deprive the local boards and municipalities of the income they are now getting. 3-15 p.m.

" Another remark that was made is that it is not clear whether the whole income which the local boards are getting from tolls will be given to them or only a portion representing what they get from motor vehicles. Under the present system, the local bodies, the district boards and the taluk boards do not levy any vehicle tax. It is only the municipalities that levy vehicle tax in their areas. So far as the district boards are concerned, the income they get is the tolls they levy on motor vehicles and other vehicles. It is proposed to abolish all tolls and thereby the whole income the district boards are getting by the levy of tolls both on motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles will be secured to them. With regard to municipalities, they will get the entire income they are getting from tolls and that share of the vehicle tax income which they get by taxing motor vehicles only.

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [27th January 1931

" My hon. Friend from Ganjam, Mr. Patnaik said that, by the introduction of this Bill, there will be much annoyance by the police. I do not think that there is any need for entertaining such an apprehension. All that is provided is that a provincial tax would be levied on motor vehicles and the police would see that the tax is paid before the vehicles go on the road.

" Another apprehension that was raised was that panchayats will have the right to tax non-motor vehicles and that it might act as a hardship against the use of the roads for agricultural purposes. On that point I have to make only one remark. As the Local Boards Act now stands, there is a provision that panchayats can levy such taxes as, in their opinion, will be deemed to be convenient and the levy of these taxes will be subject to confirmation by the Government. Therefore what is stated is, under the present law as it stands, there is already power for the panchayats, if they should desire to do so, to introduce some kind of taxes upon carts within their areas. It need not be in the shape of tolls ; it need not be for every year ; it may be levied for a portion of the year. But anyhow, if any panchayats levy taxes which would be hard on the people, there is time enough to make representations to the Government and they will be carefully considered. This Bill does not contemplate giving a new power to the panchayat to tax. It is merely stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the panchayats have this power and that the Government are not depriving these local bodies their income by abolishing tolls.

" Then, Sir, objection was raised that the Bill provides that the Government should have the power to distribute the proceeds of the provincial tax to the various local bodies. Having regard to the claims of various local bodies, I think that that is the only possible method. The question of creating a central authority for this purpose, if necessary, can be considered. Any suggestions of the Select Committee to make this system better, will certainly be considered by the Government.

" There were some observations with regard to the recent orders of the Government asking district boards, while selling toll-gates, not to confirm them until further orders are received from the Government.

" I am glad to see that there is a fairly strong opinion in the Council in favour of the Bill being taken up and passed into law as early as possible—if possible before the end of the present financial year. I am sure that, if the Select Committee would meet early and get through the Bill, it would be possible for the Council to consider the Bill and pass it into law as early as possible. It will entirely depend upon the way in which we proceed in the Select Committee, whether this Bill will be passed into law this year or put off. I rely upon hon. Members of this House to push through this Bill.

" I do not want to say anything more than paying my meed of praise—as was done by my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan—to Mr. Hilton Brown for taking a lot of trouble in preparing this Bill. If I am

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able to introduce the Bill now, it is entirely due to the work done by him."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, Bill No. 2 of 1931, be introduced and be referred to a Select Committee."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I now move for the leave of the House to refer the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of more than 15 hon. Members under Standing Order No. 39 (2). The names of 26 hon. Members who will constitute the Select Committee have already been circulated, and I wish to add the names of four more hon. Members.

"The members of the Select Committee will be—

1. The Raja of Khallikote.
2. Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya.
3. Mr. A. Kondappa.
4. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
5. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
6. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
7. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
8. Mr. M. S. Sreshta.
9. ,, Hilton Brown.
10. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
11. ,, C. Satyanarayana Choudhari.
12. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
13. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
14. ,, G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, W. M. Browning.
17. ,, A. V. Banoji Rao.
18. ,, A. T. Luker.
19. ,, R. Foulkes.
20. ,, J. A. Davis.
21. Raja of Chemudu.
22. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
23. Mr. V. P. Narayana Nambiyar.
24. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar.
25. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
26. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
27. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
28. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
30. The Mover."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XV.—ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" Sir, I move

'*that in accordance with section* 3 (1) (*b*) *of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act*, 1922 (*V of* 1923), *and rule* 3 *of the rules framed thereunder, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect two persons to be the Council's representatives on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act*.' "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the President:—" With reference to the motion now passed by the Council in regard to the election of two persons to be the representatives of this Council on the Board of Industries, I have to inform the House that with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2-30 p.m. to-morrow as the latest time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds two, an election will be held between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on the 29th instant."

XVI.—ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—" I beg to move that with reference to G.O. No. 55 Ry., dated the 10th December 1923, this Council do recommend to the Government to communicate to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company the names of two persons elected by this Council in accordance with the arrangements made in that behalf by the hon. the President to sit on the Advisory Committee of the said railway in the place of Messrs. L. C. Guruswami and C. D. Appavu Chettiyar who have ceased to be Members of the Legislative Council."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the President:—" It now remains for me to lay down the method by which the election is to be held. I would suggest that hon. Members hand in nominations to the Secretary before 2-30 p.m. to-morrow. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds two, an election will be held between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on the 29th instant. The election will be by the ordinary method and not according to the method of single transferable vote."

XVII.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1930-31.

Grant IV—Forest—Reserved.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved*.'

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"The object of this token grant is to enable the Government to provide funds for the investigation of the disease known as spike disease in sandalwood. My hon. Friends of this House are aware that sandalwood is one of the important items in the Forest department, which contributes a substantial revenue to the Government. I think that the income arising from sandalwood is roughly Rs. 11 lakhs. Thus the income from sandalwood is an important item of income from the Forest department.

"The disease known as spike disease destroys the sandalwood trees, and investigation about this disease has been going on for some time past and this investigation has been proceeding in three fields. A brief account of the necessity that arose for moving this grant is given in the note that has been circulated to my hon. Friends of this Council. I beg to submit that experiment in connexion with this disease is going on in the Science Institute at Bangalore ; experiments are being conducted in the fields ; in addition, experiments are also going on in the Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Investigations carried so far show conclusively that there is necessity for further experiments. It is found that the disease is due to an insect agency. How far this insect agency can be prevented from communicating the disease from one tree to another and whether it is possible to destroy this contagion altogether, are things that have to be ascertained by conducting further experiments."

"Now, the Coorg Administration has agreed to contribute a portion of this expenditure, and this Government has to contribute a portion. I may also add, what is not stated in the note itself, that the Government of India themselves are contributing half of the total expenditure to be incurred on this experiment and the other half is being contributed both by Coorg and by this Government. Having regard to these circumstances and to the fact that the sandalwood trees are affected now by this spike disease—and I have already submitted that we get a substantial revenue from this source—I hope and trust that my friends, the hon. Members of this Council, will find no difficulty whatever in accepting this token demand." 3-30 p.m.

* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sahib :—"Mr. President, I move

'that the token demand of Rs. 100 under Forest—Reserved be reduced by Re. 1.'

"My object in doing so, Sir, is to discuss the futility of further continuing the research. I base my motion on what has already been put on paper by the Government in their explanatory note. I find that in one breath they say that there is need for further research in this direction, while in the same breath they say that there is conclusive proof that some disease is prevalent; and instead of proceeding to find out the exact methods to prevent it, they now want to continue the research. I may read paragraph 3 of the explanatory note:

'Professor Norris has reported that the investigations so far made have conclusively proved that the disease is due to an infective agency and that evidence is accumulating that the infection may be transmitted by means of an insect vector.'

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" Here, I should contend that the purpose of the research has been achieved and we should now take steps to see how we can prevent the disease. The words used here are 'conclusively proved.' They are quite definite. It is no presumption, it is no vague inference that has been made there. The next sentence goes on to say:

'This evidence is however of a general nature, but in his opinion it is sufficiently weighty to justify an extension of the work on the entomological side.'

" My point is that either these three years' work has been fruitful or it has been fruitless. If it has been fruitless, then it is useless to further continue the research in the same direction. If, on the other hand, the work has borne any fruit, then we should proceed to utilize the result of the work so far done and take steps to combat the disease. I assert, Sir, that there is of late a tendency in our research departments to continue indefinitely all kinds of research, even though we arrive at certain results, or even though,—as in many cases—we do not arrive at any result at all. But here, although admittedly results have been arrived at, instead of proceeding with the work of combating the disease, the Government still want to continue the research. Either it means that the research officer is incompetent—in which case we shall have to turn him out—or there is nothing to do by way of research. This note means nothing, and it is merely put here—for I do not know what to say, as it is not worth being put on paper at all. I want to know definitely where we stand. The two statements I have pointed out in the note are contradictory to each other. If the research is going to yield any fruit at all, let us have it pursued further. If there is to be no result at all, then let us put a stop to this. Therefore, I move this motion to reduce the amount by one rupee."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan seconded the motion.

* Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" Sir, from the note, we understand that this investigation has been carried on for the last three years and it has cost the Government about Rs. 40,000; yet no tangible result has been arrived at. In fact, they have not been able to find out the cause of the disease. The expert officer himself is very doubtful as to the proper agency which causes this disease. In the note it is further stated that he considers that 'expert entomological advice should at once be obtained as to the best means of developing such a programme.' I do not know whether we have to understand from this that best expert advice was not got in the beginning when the investigation was launched forth. The whole scheme seems to be carried on in a hazy manner, and the Government do not seem to have paid as much importance to the scheme as a businessman would have attached to it. Of late, I have become rather sceptic about undertakings by the Government—the Jam factory at Coonoor and the Russellkonda Saw Mills—and the way in which both of them failed speaks volumes for the way in which the Government carry on such experiments. In this case too, I doubt whether the Government have any business outlook. The future commitment would come to about Rs. 40,000 and already a similar sum had been incurred, without coming

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to any definite results as to the cause of the disease. It is a mere experiment ; and I do not know whether it is intended to find out the cause of the disease or whether it is intended to test the knowledge of the expert officer who has been imported to India from England. The experiment has already taken three years, and even according to the explanatory note, it is not likely to finish in another three years. Very probably, they will again extend the period, and by the time the whole investigation is finished, and the Government come to the conclusion that they are not able to find out the cause of the disease, the disease itself will die or disappear. In fact, it has happened in many cases of experiment that, when the experiment had been carried on for a long period, the necessity for the experiment itself ceased. I would only request the hon. the Law Member to look into the file carefully and satisfy himself whether by carrying on this investigation, any useful purpose will be served. If he is really convinced that some useful purpose will be served, of course, I will be the first person to support his demand ; but I would like to know whether he has really taken pains to read the whole file and come to the conclusion that any useful purpose will be served by carrying on this investigation any further."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I expected that in this explanatory note would be contained all the information that the House required. We do not want any statement as to how much has been spent, when the investigation was begun, how it was begun and all that. We want definite information as to the person or persons who are carrying on the investigation, how they are qualified to carry it on, whether they are people who know anything about sandal, or whether they know only as much about it as we do. Hereafter, I think, we may as well lay it down as a rule that this House cannot be expected to vote any grant on matters of a technical nature unless we have definite information as to whether the investigation is carried on by people who are fit to do it and who know something about the business which they are called on to undertake. I wish the hon. the Law Member had given more definite information as to the qualifications, the knowledge and the experience of these experts who are carrying on the investigation into the spike disease. I wish the House insists on such information before voting any grant. In this case, we find nothing in the explanatory note to show who are the persons carrying on the experiment, whether they are Indians or Europeans, whether they know anything about sandal and so on. In the absence of such information, I think the House must be very careful. Secondly, we would also like to know the results of the investigation so far, at what stage it now is, whether the investigation is still in the beginning stage, etc. A mere indefinite statement that they are experimenting from 1927 onwards and that the experiment will be carried on for another three years is certainly not helpful. We have already spent about Rs. 40,000 and we are again asked to commit ourselves to another Rs. 40,000. And for this Rs. 80,000 this House cannot acquit itself creditably before the public if it simply agrees to it, and it will be a mockery, if we do not get more definite information. This way of spending the poor man's money is

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very unfortunate and explanatory notes such as the one in this case will not convince the House. I would therefore earnestly request that before voting for grants on matters of a technical nature, we should call for information as to who the experts are, how they are carrying on the experiment, how they have spent the money, at what stage the experiment now is, etc. In the absence of such information, I am afraid, we cannot accede to this demand."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Sir, my hon. Friends who have spoken on this cut motion have stated that the Government are carrying on only experiments and that no definite result has been achieved. I quite admit that. For, if a definite result had been achieved, there would be no use in carrying on the experiment and if such a definite result had been achieved, there would be no necessity at all for me to stand here before the Legislative Council for this grant. It is because the experiment is still being carried on and no definite result has yet been arrived at with reference to the nature of the agency which causes this disease, that it is necessary to continue the experiment. Mr. Basheer Ahmed stated that there was something inconsistent in the explanatory note which has been distributed to hon. Members. What that note says is this: that the particular gentleman who is engaged in this experiment has arrived at the conclusion that there is a certain insect which propagates this disease; but the further result as to how far it is possible to combat the disease which is propagated by this insect, has not yet been arrived at. My friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar wanted to know the persons who are carrying on this experiment and whether they are really experts. I may assure my hon. Friend that the gentlemen who are carrying on this investigation are real experts. In fact there are three agencies which carry on this experiment, as I already submitted to the House at the commencement of my speech. One is the Dehra Dun Institute.
3-45 p.m. That is an institute that has been constructed by the Government at a cost of 2 crores of rupees and it is manned by an Entomological expert who is one of the cleverest men in the world. Another field in which the experiment is being carried on is in our own forests. We have a research officer who is an expert and it is he that is carrying on the experiment. The third field in which this experiment is being carried on is in the Science Institute at Bangalore. They have experts there also, so that the persons who are carrying on these experiments are really experts in their respective spheres of work.

" Then, my hon. Friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar said that he would have no objection to vote for this grant, if he is convinced that there is a necessity for continuing the experiment. If I were not convinced of the necessity for the experiment, I would not have come forward with this supplementary demand. I am thoroughly convinced that it is necessary to carry on this experiment. I may tell my hon. Friends that practically all the material comforts of mankind, at present enjoyed, are due to the results of experiments which were being carried on not for two, three, four or five years, but for decades and sometimes

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even for centuries and it is only reasonable that this experiment should be carried on for some years more. With these remarks I press the supplementary demand."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Sir, I do not think there is any one here in this Council, who is not interested in the advancement of our industries and improvement of the scientific education of our country, but certainly, in these days of financial stringency, I suppose, every one here is likely to spend his last pie with the greatest possible care. We have been called upon to vote a large sum of about Rs. 34,000 for the experiment that has to be continued with regard to the spike disease that is affecting sandalwood in our province. Sir, I believe that science has advanced sufficiently and there must be scientific conclusions with regard to this disease already.

"I do not know whether those experts who are engaged in this investigation have taken account of the conclusions that have been already arrived at in regard to this matter. If there are no conclusions, and in the absence of conclusions, the experiment has been started and continued for such a long time as three years and even then, no definite conclusion has been arrived at, and with a view still to find out what the cause of this disease is and how to meet this epidemic, we are asked to spend about Rs. 34,000. In these days when such a large sum is expected to be voted by us, I thought that we should have been furnished with a little more information. Now, we are asked to vote because some expert gentleman who has already been employed in some service is going on with this experiment. I am sure he must be getting a salary and we do not know how much of this amount is given to that gentleman and how much is spent in other ways. I thought that Government would take us into their confidence and give us some more details in regard to the ways and means in which this money is going to be spent. We are of course given a copy of explanatory note which does not help us very much and yet we are expected to pass this grant.

"Further, I do not see why this grant should have come in as a supplementary grant. I wish it had waited for the next budget. The urgency for this has not also been stated. First of all, I do not know the propriety of including this item in the supplementary demands and this seems to me to be questionable also. In view of all this, if the hon. the Law Member would give us more information and take us into his confidence to see that every pie that is spent is well spent and spent in the interests of the industries of this province, we certainly would have no objection to vote for this grant."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar:—"Sir, I have absolutely no doubt that in a matter like this, we ought to do our best to improve our finances. This is not a matter in which we are undertaking investigation in a sort of haphazard manner, but our income, I understand, has been affected by this particular disease. The hon. the Law Member just now told us that the income from this particular item

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is Rs. 11 lakhs. If this disease spreads, we will stand to lose. Therefore, it is necessary, even from the business standpoint to do our best at once to see that this disease is eradicated. And Rs. 40,000 is not after all a big amount, and in a big affair like this, it does not seem to me to be very much, especially seeing that the investigation has to be carried on both in the laboratory as well as in the field. But, I should like to have information about two matters. One is: the province of Mysore is interested in this particular matter of the spike disease quite as much as ourselves, if not more. A large portion of the revenue of Mysore is derived from sandalwood and our sandalwood forests are quite close to the forests in Mysore. So, I should like to know, what is it that the Mysore Government is doing in regard to this matter and whether any attempt has been made by this Government to carry on research with reference to the spike disease in co-operation with the Mysore Government. Probably that will help both the Mysore Government as well as our Government.

" Secondly, in matters like this where big big things have to be done, I thought the new Agricultural Research Council constituted in Delhi, was going to do some work or take control of this and find out what is being done locally and in Dehra Dun and other places in regard to this matter. I do not know whether our Government is in communication with the Agricultural Council and whether that Council is really interested in this investigation. If it has not been done already, I would suggest the necessity or the desirability of our keeping ourselves in communication with the Agricultural Council and finding the resources not only of ourselves but also from the all-Indian agency in this matter. These are the two matters in which I would like that Government should move not only to reduce our expenditure as much as possible, but also to attain results as quickly as possible. I do not, for one moment, find fault with the hon. the Law Member or the officers who are conducting the investigation, that they have not been able to find definite results in these three years. These are matters in which some patience is necessary as results do not come as we desire. Therefore, while I do not find fault with them for not getting results immediately, I would suggest that more intensive investigation may be undertaken both in co-operation with the Mysore Government and in co-operation with the Agricultural Research Council, so that the best results may be obtained as quickly as possible."

* Mr. M. S. Sreshta:—" Mr. President, I feel in somewhat the same position as one of the hon. Members who have just spoken and that is that we have not got sufficient information on this point. The note that has been furnished to us is not sufficiently clear. It is possible that the amount spent so far has been well spent and probably the amount asked for is really required. But, I think, before the House can commit itself to such a large amount of expenditure, the information given must be exact. I think in a case like this where large sums of money are spent on experiments, it is necessary that we should be posted with the fullest and most detailed information. This is a matter

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of principle. Again, I do not know whether the demand is so urgent that we should be asked to vote on this motion to-day. I would ask, whether it will not be possible at the next meeting of the Council to give us more information on the point, so that we may be better able to decide whether such a large sum of money should really be spent. We are now in a condition of financial stringency and it is therefore necessary that every pie of ours is well-spent. I have no doubt that the many demands that have been made by several members of the Council will be met by the reply that the finances of the province will not be, or are not sufficient to meet those demands. I therefore think that it is absolutely necessary that as soon as possible the fullest possible information should be given as regards the utility of the experiments so far carried out and as to how the money which is now required will be spent in the next three years."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not think there will be any use in this motion being adjourned. I think we cannot but agree to the grant being made, because the experiment once begun must not be stopped; as otherwise, the money already spent will be ill-spent. All I would suggest is, as has been suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, and as one coming from a district where there is the Sandur State which produces a large amount of sandalwood, the hon. the Law Member would correspond with that State and with the Mysore Government and also with the Nizam's Government, as I know that in the Raichur forests there are many sandalwood trees, to find out whether in consultation and co-ordination with those Governments, we cannot get something out of those Governments so that the amount of this grant may be reduced later on in the course of this investigation."

* The hon. the President:—" I now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

'*To reduce the token demand of Rs.* 100 *under Forest—Reserved by Re.* 1'."

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the President:—"I now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

'*That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved*'."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

GRANT VI.—IRRIGATION—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg 4 p.m. to move that Government be granted under Grant VI.—Irrigation—Reserved, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100. This token demand provides for the construction of a stop wall at the head of the leading channel to the Gangaikondan tank in the Tinnevelly district. This tank

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is fed by the Chittar river. There is an anicut across the river and water is taken from it by a leading channel some 600 yards long to the sluice at the head of the channel itself. This leading channel takes off on the right bank of the river. Since 1923 the embankment between the leading channel and the river has given trouble. It has breached on three occasions, the last occasion being in 1928. To remedy this state of affairs permanently it has been decided to undertake two measures. One is to provide a sort of kalingula in the middle of the embankment 200 feet long and the other is to provide a stop wall with a sluice in it at the end of the leading channel itself close to the anicut. The first work referred to is under execution and may have been completed by this time. The grant with which we are dealing is for the second work, that of providing a stop bank at the head of the leading channel. The work is a new one and not merely a repair work, and so it required considerable investigation on the part of our engineers to make sure that the correct thing is done. I beg to move that this grant be made."

* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move to reduce the token demand of Rs. 100 under Irrigation—Reserved by Re. 1 to condemn the delay in the approval of the estimate by the Engineer when the last damage was in 1928. Sir, from the explanatory note it appears that the embankment was damaged successively in 1923, 1925 and 1928. And the present supplementary demand is placed before us in 1931. I do not know why, when the embankment was damaged on the three occasions, and if the matter was so urgent as is said by the Chief Engineer, why the matter was delayed so long. It is a stock argument with them that all works should be finished before the advent of the next monsoon. May I know why the grant was not asked for in 1929 or early in 1930? Sir, we have passed the monsoon of 1929, we have passed the monsoon of 1930 and we are now getting to the monsoon of 1931. I want to know who is responsible for this inordinate delay. Is it not necessary that the Chief Engineer, with whom lies the ultimate charge of the public tanks and the protection of irrigation and sources of water-supply, should be more alert in these matters? It is with that object that I move this reduction of Re. 1."

* Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" Mr. President, Sir, it is given out that the bank breached on various occasions and that the damages done were considerable from time to time. If so, when did this idea of putting up a stop wall strike the authorities? When did they make this discovery of stop wall? Why was this proposal not made earlier? When did they find out this expedient was urgent? Again in the note itself it is said that the work is very urgent and should be carried out before the commencement of the next monsoon. If the work was really of such an urgent nature, surely the authorities should have approached the Government for the speedy sanction of the grant concerned. I do not know why after such a long delay Government come in for a supplementary demand. I want to know who the

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local authorities are, and whether the delay was due to the negligence of the local authorities concerned and whether quite recently any other extraneous factor (laughter) came into the scheme to accelerate the work."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" Mr. President, Sir, the embankment was breached in 1923; the breach was closed in 1925; another portion of the embankment was breached and that breach was closed. Subsequent floods damaged another portion of the embankment. When the Superintending Engineer inspected the leading channel in March 1929, that is, after the floods of the winter of 1928-29, he made two proposals. One was to put up a kalingula at the place of the original breach in 1923; that work was sanctioned for execution in August 1929 and was executed as far as possible during that season. It was not possible to complete the whole work before the floods came down, and a portion of the work done was damaged by the floods again. That has since been repaired. That showed that that work was not sufficient and therefore it was thought necessary to proceed with the other work proposed by the Superintending Engineer, i.e., to control the water at the very end of the leading channel close to the anicut; and it was decided to proceed with the stop-wall and sluice. The estimates were prepared and the Chief Engineer gave his administrative sanction in October 1929. Then ensued some correspondence between the Chief Engineer and the local officers on the technical points. This continued till May 1930 when the Chief Engineer accorded his technical sanction to the proposals. In August the estimates were submitted to Government with a request for permission to proceed with the work, and I have now come before you for the necessary grant so that the work may be proceeded with before the floods. I am sure the officers have done their best to meet the situation without incurring any unnecessary expenditure of Government money. In a matter like this they have to be cautious. They have already proceeded with one work; and now as that is found to be inadequate they propose to proceed with the second."

The cut motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XIII.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency, I beg to move that Government be granted under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 to give effect to the resolution of this House passed on the 24th January 1930. This House in its resolution recommended that a committee be constituted immediately to enquire and report as to the best way of giving relief to the destitute orphan boys and girls and

to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn their living owing to any physical or mental defect or old age. Government have accepted this resolution and they propose to constitute this committee. The Government estimate the expenditure to be Rs. 5,000. Hence I moved for a demand for supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100."

* Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"Mr. President, I beg to move that the token demand under Grant XIII for Rs. 100 be reduced by Re. 1. My object is to elicit further information about the committee and its work. Sir, the explanatory note in connexion with this supplementary demand is very brief. I should like to know how the committee is going to be constituted; whether social workers, persons who have made a study of poor relief, old age pensions and such subjects, those who have experience of work in poor houses, asylums and orphanages will be put on the committee. The note says that the cost of the committee is estimated at Rs. 5,000. I want to know how this figure has been arrived at? What will be the method of their work; whether they will go from place to place visiting orphanages and poor houses or whether they will sit in Madras and take evidence? Further what will be the terms of reference that will be made to this committee? The scope of the resolution passed by this Council which Government say they have accepted is very wide. The committee is asked to consider the ways and means of giving relief not only to destitute orphans but to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn a living on account of disease, old age or any physical or mental defects. If the committee were to take a census of such persons in this province, I am afraid their number would be found to be so large that the problem of giving relief to them would be found to be well nigh impracticable if not impossible. I am agreeably surprised that at a time of financial stringency like the present one, Government should come forward to appoint a committee to report on the question of giving relief to destitute persons of all ages. I do not know how Government propose to find funds for this work, if they mean to give effect to the recommendations of this committee and not allow their report to be shelved as they have shelved the reports of several committees in the past. I wish to know whether they propose to restrict the scope of this resolution or whether they wish to leave it as it is, and accept the huge financial commitments in which it would involve them. This House would like to be enlightened on these matters."

* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Sir, my object in seconding this amendment is just to point out how slowly Government have moved in the matter of setting up a committee to inquire into the matter of finding out ways and means of giving relief to the orphan boys and girls. Sir, the resolution is stated to have been passed on 24th January 1930. It is nearly a year since that date and this demand has been made only now. Then again the number proposed by Government in their explanatory note is six. I wish to know if it is only six. That is an even number. I would like to have the committee consist of an odd number.

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"Then again, with regard to the terms of reference, I want to know what exactly would be the answer of the Government in reference to what my predecessor has stated. I do not want that the matter should be on any account postponed. Already Government have committed a long delay. I wish that this should go through at an early date and then we should know whether the thing will end in anything that will be satisfactory." 4-15 p.m.

* Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to mention only two facts, one as to whether the committee will be composed of tried social workers, both men and women. I do not wish that the committee should be composed of members of a particular party but by men and women who have considerable experience in social work. Secondly, I want to know what steps the hon. the Chief Minister proposes to take on the report of the committee, whether he is simply going to form a committee and then after the report of the committee had been received keep luke-warm over the affair or entirely drop it, like hot potatoes, to use an old phrase. If he really wants to come to grip with the subject, he may know that this would involve a pretty large amount of money and I should enquire of him whether he is prepared to shoulder the responsibility and see that the report of the committee is taken up as early as possible and that poor houses or work houses as obtain in the West are established in this Presidency."

* Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to associate myself with the note of warning that has been sounded by the hon. Member for South Kanara and the hon. Member for North Arcot, namely that the Government should be careful in the constitution of the committee. The committee may be composed of veterans, who have unstintingly worked in the field of social service, and have been working in the direction for which the committee is proposed to be constituted. I should particularly appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister that the constitution of the committee, should not be made a means of rewarding party loyalty."

Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu:—"Mr. President, Sir, I understand from the note attached to the demand that the committee is for the purpose of finding ways and means of helping the destitute and the aged. After all, who is to collect the information? A committee may be formed to find ways and means. What is the criterion for the destitute? What are the numbers that are to be engaged in the collection of information? What is the extra expenditure that is required for the purpose? Unless all these information have been furnished, I cannot but think that the House will find it hard to think of this scheme or to sanction any amount for it."

* Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not concerned with the composition of the committee nor with the classification of the destitutes. I am surprised to see that at such a time as this, the hon. the Minister has come forward with

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proposals which are almost impossible to carry out. First of all as pointed out by my hon. friend, it will be impossible to give relief to such a large number of people as may amount to millions. I say it is almost impossible to find money for these proposals even at better times and much less during this time of financial stringency and economic depression. It is really surprising; and I think this proposal is brought forward by the Minister only with the object of satisfying his party men or important persons like those who have moved the resolution in the last Council with the object of enlisting their support. I will challenge the hon. Minister that he will not be able to carry out the object of this motion even if this sum of Rs. 5,000 is sanctioned; but this sum will not be sufficient for the committee. The committee's recommendations, findings, or proposals cannot be put into force; and if he is able to do it, none will be more glad than I.''

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" Mr. President, Sir, it is rather surprising that some of the members who are responsible for getting this resolution passed during the last Council have turned round and denounced the objects of the resolution as hopeless of accomplishment. I am merely giving effect to the resolution of the Council.

" I will try as far as possible to meet the arguments advanced against this motion. I realize, as my hon. friends from South Kanara or Malabar do, that it may not be possible to give effect to the recommendations of the committee in its entirety.

" Regarding the financial stringency which has been put forward against this motion, I may say that is neither fair to the House nor to me. My friend Mr. Schamnad knows that the Finance Committee has agreed to this and I am surprised that he should have turned round and questioned the propriety of bringing forward these proposals. I take exception to the allegation that the formation of a committee is just to find places for my party men and can only say that it is not fair.

" Some hon. Members referrd to the delay in bringing up this subject. Since the resolution was passed by the last Council, the question had to be considered by the Government and after that the Finance Committee had to sanction the proposal. The Finance Committee met in the middle of December and thus it will be seen that the earliest possible meeting at which this could have been brought is the January session which I have done. I therefore plead that there is absolutely no delay.

" The question of the adequacy of the grant has been raised. Of course we expect that it may be possible that the committee may function within that amount. The committee when constituted may have to go round for the purposes of inquiry. As for the terms of reference, they will be as stated in the resolution of the Council.

" As to the constitution of the committee, I can only say this, that my hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan has already expressed his opinion

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about six being the number. This will also include persons who have taken a deep interest in social work and experts. Of course, I can assure hon. Members that the committee would not be constituted either to please my party men or to placate important persons of other parties as my friend from South Kanara would have it.

"I have nothing more to say than that I am only giving effect to the resolution of the last Council and if the House desires that this is unnecessary or wants to go back upon its last resolution, I have no objection and would trust that the House will have a dispassionate view of the matter before voting upon it."

The cut motion was put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

'*That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.*'

The demand was carried and the grant made.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move:—

'*That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 25,000 *under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.*'

"In making the motion, I would remind hon. Members that last time I moved in this House certain amendments to the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts wherein it was expressed that steps should be taken as early as possible to see that election to the new councils were held and the councils and local bodies were constituted within the period allowed by the Act. The Government have come to the conclusion that a special office should be constituted working under the Inspector of Local Bodies who will be in charge of the elections and the preparations of the electoral rolls as quickly as possible. The total estimated cost is Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Government have in the first instance to advance money to recover the same from local bodies on whose behalf the expenditure is incurred. I therefore move that this sum be sanctioned to get us through this year."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the motion standing in my name:—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 25,000 *under General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred, by Rs.* 100.

This is to express that in making rules for the elections proper safeguards are made to earmark adequate seats in municipal councils and district boards for Adi-Dravidas on population basis.'

"Sir, in the Local Boards Act as well as in the District Municipalities Act of 1920, there were certain safeguards made for the return of the depressed classes to the various local boards and municipal councils. Under the Acts as amended there is no certainty that they

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would be able to get into the district boards or municipal councils. The Act of 1920 contains a provision that the unrepresented minorities are to be represented by nominations. The new Act gives only a chance and not compulsory reservation of seats for the depressed classes. As the Government are making proposals for the composition of the new Councils, I hope that the Government will see that reservation of seats on population basis is given to the depressed classes. Sir, according to the Report of the Statutory Commission, the total number of the depressed classes in this Presidency comes to 15 per cent of the total population of the Presidency. A casual observation of the composition of the various local bodies and municipal councils shows that the depressed classes get only one or two seats and not according to the population."

4-30 p.m. * Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I beg to rise to a point of order. The scope of the grant is to make provision for the preparation of electoral rolls and not rules. My hon. Friend suggests that provision should be made in the matter of making rules. He wants to go into the very root of the matter in regard to the reservation of seats. I wonder how the Chief Minister could be quiet without raising a point of order. I beg your ruling on this point."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I allowed him because rules are also being framed at the same time."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" On the same point of order, may I know whether deputy collectors are also going to deal with the framing of the rules or it is merely the local Government that will do it?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister has definitely stated that this is one of the points for consideration. I do not think it is necessary to rule it out of order. The hon. Member may proceed."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Thank you, Mr. President. During the closing scene when the Local Boards Bill was taken up for third reading in this House my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan said that proper rules would be made for the representation of the depressed classes in all these bodies. As these rules are being made now, I think it is essential that proper safeguards should be made for our representation in these boards."

Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—" I second it."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—" கனம் தலைவரவர்களே ! கனம் ராவ் சாஹேப் V. I. முனிசாமி பிள்ளையவர்கள் சொல்லியதை யான் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன். இந்தியாவின் மொத்த ஜனசங்கியையில் ஆதிதிராவிட வகுப்பினர் 5-ல் ஒரு பங்கினராயினும் யானிருக்கும் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த ஜனசங்கியையில் எங்கள் வகுப்பினர் நாவில் ஒரு பங்கிற்கு அதிகமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த ஜனசங்கியை 2,320,085. இதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் 600,448. ஆகவே நாலிலொரு பங்கிற்கு அதிகமாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா போர்டில் மொத்த மெம்பர்கள் தற்போதுள்ளவர்கள் 40, ஜனசங்கியையின்படி பார்த்தால் அதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்

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களுக்கு பத்து ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தற்போது அங்கு ஒரே அங்கத்தினர் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர் இருப்பதால் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பார் பிரசினைகளைப் பாதுகாக்க முடியவில்லை. அங்கு ஜனத்தொகைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு மெம்பர்களிருந்தால் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் ஆக்டைத் திருத்தியபோது மைனாரட்டி வகுப்பினர்க்கென நாலிலொரு பாகத்திற்கு அதிகப்படாமல் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கலாமென்று திருத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அது சரியல்லவாயினும் ஒவ்வொரு போர்டிலும் நாலிலொரு பங்கிற்குக் குறையாமல் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு ஒதுககியவற்றை சிறுபான்மை வகுப்பினர்களின் ஜனத்தொகைக் கேற்றவாறு பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஜனத்தொகையைக் கருதாமல் மிகச் சிறு தொகையினர்சகும் பெருந் தொகையினர்க்கும் ஒரு விதமாகக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஒதுககும் ஸ்தானங்களை அந்தந்த ஜனத்தொகைககேறறவாறு கொடுக்கும்படி கனம் முதன் மந்திரியார் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். எனவே எல்லா லோக்கல் போர்டுகளிலும் நாலிலொரு பங்கு ஒதுக்கவும் அவற்றை சிறுபான்மை வகுப்பினர் ஜனத்தொகைக்கேற்றவாறு பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கவும் அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.''

* Mr. M. Devadasan :—'' In supporting this motion after the speeches of Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Sahajanandam, I feel I should speak a few words. The administration of the local boards and municipalities as they are constituted at present is not satisfactory from the point of view of the depressed classes. In almost all the local bodies, municipal as well as local, there is only one member and the member who is sitting there is considered to be a negligible quantity. He cannot do anything when there is conflict of interest between the depressed classes and the other classes and as such the interests of the depressed classes suffer at the hands of the other class people. So there should be sufficient safeguards in the matter of representation not to speak of other safeguards. In these circumstances, I would point out to the Chief Minister that when the electoral rolls are prepared sufficient safeguards should be made for their adequate representation on the basis of population.''

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—'' If I rise to speak on this subject, it is with a view to ascertain from the hon. the Chief Minister in regard to an apprehension which is present in the minds of some of the members of this House, viz., whether the Government in asking this grant will be in a position to get the electoral rolls prepared in time for evolving the local bodies and whether they are entertaining any idea of asking for an extension of one year to the existing local bodies. This is an apprehension entertained not only by the members of this House but also by those who are interested in the working of the local bodies outside. That is one thing. The other thing I wish to suggest is this. The preparation of the electoral roll is one of the most important requisites for the adequate and proper working of local self-governing bodies. It is always possible for people entrusted to carry on this work to be interested in the working and to favour one side or the other. The preponderance of one community or the other inhabiting the locality should be fixed and special instructions should be issued to those officers

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who are engaged that specially such communities as are shy as regards this question owing to their educationally being backward are properly included in the preparation of the electoral rolls. These are the two things which I wish to place before the hon. the Chief Minister to satisfy this House whether the money he wants by this motion will certainly be utilized in this manner and these two things which I have laid before the House will be considered by the Chief Minister."

* Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib:—"It is a common experience in my district that communities which are educationally backward are neglected. It is better in this respect if Government issue a warning to those officers who are appointed for the preparation of the electoral rolls that if they did not include eligible people they will be punished. Unless and until such a measure is taken, I am sure my community in Malabar will not be adequately represented."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"The amended Act provides for the preparation of electoral rolls by an agency which could not be expected to manipulate things for this purpose. The object is to have an outside agency. The proposal is to give the Inspector of Local Bodies the assistance of four deputy collectors, and a few tahsildars and revenue inspectors. I am sure, Sir, that when these things are done they will be prepared to receive any representation from all communities as to their legitimate claims and they will see that the rolls are prepared in a manner that will be satisfactory to them so far as the law allows. With regard to the claim made that a provision should be made for the representation of the depressed classes, I may say that the Act itself provides that for one-fourth of the number reservation can be made and I am sure when making the reservation the population of the depressed classes will also be taken into consideration and as many places will be given to them as possible. I do not think that as in the past they will be given only one seat. They need have no fear that other communities will enjoy the benefits reserved for them. Well, Sir, there is a provision that the same community may contest the general seats also. An apprehension was expressed whether the rolls will be prepared in time to conduct elections. I am as much anxious as anybody in the House not to have the need to come to the House to have the time extended. I assure the House that I shall try my best to see that the elections are held within the time allotted."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"I was surprised to hear Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan speaking on this motion. Because the electoral rolls have nothing to do with the reservation of seats for particular communities. Electoral rolls are prepared on the basis of taxation."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, what I said was that even under the rules those eligible to come in the list of electoral rolls should not be omitted because of their backwardness in education."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"I apologize to him for having misunderstood him. But from the speeches made by

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other hon. Members I understood them to say that. It is not possible to prepare the electoral rolls on the basis of the population because the list is prepared from amongst those who are tax-payers. As such there is no need for the motion that has been proposed."

* Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib:—"A word of explanation, Sir. If the population of Malabar is taken into consideration, the Mappillas are more than one-third. But in the electoral rolls they are not properly put. What we want is that all that are qualified should be there. Some measures should be found out to include all tax-payers who are eligible."

* Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu:—"A lot of expenditure will have to be incurred on this account in these days of financial stringency. The Government could have continued to prepare the electoral rolls as usual and thus saved us all from the trouble. Now the Government have pleaded inability to undertake this branch of work, it has become inevitable to ask for the grant. As it is at the same time absolutely indispensable to push through the business, I request the hon. Chief Minister to minimize this expenditure and see that local bodies are not put to more expenses than before in view of the financial stringency. He will kindly see that the amounts are not exceeded. We are already paying a particular sum for the purpose. Now, also he will be pleased to see that more moneys are not extracted from the local bodies." 4-45 p.m.

*Mr. P. C Muthu Chettiyar:—"எலக்டொரல் ரோல் தயாரிப்ப
தற்கு இரண்டு லக்ஷம் ஏற்படுத்திருப்பதை ஆக்ஷேபிக்கிறேன். ஏனென்
றால், இதுவரை தயாரித்துவந்தபடியே ரிவினியு டிபார்ட்டுமென்டாரால்
தான் தயாரிக்கவேணும். அந்த வேலைகளைப் பார்ப்பதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு
இடங்களிலும் கிளார்க் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவசியமானால் ஒன்று
இரண்டு கிளார்க்குகள் நியமிக்கலாம். லோகல் போர்டாரையும் விரும்ப
லாம்.

"பொதுவாக இந்த விஷயமிருக்க ரொம்ப துல்லிதமாக பார்க்க்
வேண்டிய அவ்வளவு பெரிய காரியமல்ல. இதுவரை யாரால் தயாரித்
கப்பட்டுவந்ததோ அவர்கள் அனுகூலத்திலும் முந்திய காபிகளை வைக
தும் தயாரிக்கப்படவேண்டியவைகள். இதற்காக பெரிய அதிகாரிகள்
எழுத்து எழுத்தாக பார்ப்பதில்லை. ராமசாமிக்கு ராமனாதசுவாமி என்
றும், சுப்பய்யா தேவனுக்கு சுப்ப தேவனென்றும் அச்சாகலாம் விட்டும்
போகலாம். இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் சட்டத்தில் ரெமிடிகளிருக்கிறது.
விருப்பமுள்ளவர்கள் கௌரவத்துக்கு வரக்கூடும். அல்லாமல் எலக்ஷ
னில் ஏற்படும அளவற்ற ஒழுங்கீனங்களும் தவறுதல்களும் கவர்ன்மெண்
டுக்கு தெரியாததல்ல. அப்படியிருந்தும் அது சம்மந்தமாய்வரும் கேசுக
ளில் கொஞ்சம்கூட பயனடைந்ததில்லை என்று எண்ணலாம். அதாவது
ஒரு பாடிக்கு யார் வந்தால் என்ன? ஒரு பிரயாசை யெடுத்து அந்தந்த
இடத்திலுள்ள தலைவர்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுத்ததாக சொல்லிவிட்டால்
பெரும்பாலும் ஒற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட உலக இயற்கையில், யார்யார் வந்
தால் நல்லதென்ற கொள்கையல்லவே. இம்மாதிரி முக்கியமில்லாத
விஷயம், ரிவினியுவுக்கு ரொம்ப வேலையிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்ப

டாது. இந்த சுவல்ப டயத்தினால் அவர்களது ரிவினியு வேலை ஒருபோதும் நஷ்டமடையாது. ஒவ்வொரு லோகல் பாடிகளும் இதில் உழைக்கக் கடைமையாயிருப்பார்கள்.

" இதுவரை நடந்ததில் உலகம் பிரண்டுபோகவில்லை. இது விஷயத்தில் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் விரையம் செய்வதை ஆனரபில் மினிஸ்டர் தடுக்காவிடில் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையின் பொருப்பை அறியவில்லைபோலிருக்கிறது. இருபது ஆயிரமாக தோன்றியிருக்கலாம். இந்த ஊறவுசில் ஓர் தாராளத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனரபில் மினிஸ்டர்கள் வெல்கமார்ச்சு போட்டிருக்கும் வழியைத்தான் பார்த்திருக்க வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி பெருந் துகையை தண்ணீர் சப்ளைவிஷயம மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. முக்கியமாக திருப்பறன்குன்றத்தில் 10 வருஷமாக சானிடரி பப்ளிக் சம்மந்தமாக ப்ராவின்ஸ் தலைவர்களாலும் ஜில்லா தலைவர்களாலும் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம என்று வாக்களித்த விஷயம் கவனிக்கமுடியவில்லை. 4, 5, நதிகள் வரும் சமீபத்திலுள்ள கம்பம், கூடலூர் என்ன, அன்னியில் ஜில்லாவாக முன் இருந்த திண்டுகல் டிவிஷன் என்ன, இவைகளெல்லாம் பாக்கியிலிருக்கின்றன. பண வரவு சிலவு கஷ்டத்தினால் மலாக்கா முதலிய நாடுகள் படும் துயரம் கேட்கத்தக்கதில்லை. நம் மாகாணம் சம்பள உயர்விலும், புதிய நியமனத்துக்கு உபாயத்திலும் வழிதேடுவதாயிருக்கிறது.

" ஆகையால் தயவுசெய்து எலக்டோரல் ரோல் தயாரிப்பதற்கு 2 லக்ஷம் விரும்புவதை ஸாங்க்ஷன் செய்யாதிருக்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, pressing his motion? "

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" On the assurance given by the hon. the Chief Minister, I do not press it."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

'*That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.*' "

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XVI—POLICE—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move :—

'*That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,16,595 under Grant XVI—Police—Reserved.*'

" This provides for (*a*) increase in the expenditure of the Police Department due mainly to the measures taken to combat the civil disobedience movement, Rs. 6,06,565 and (*b*) cost of money allowance to recipients of King's Police Medal, Rs. 10,030.

" As regards the details of the demand that I am moving before the House, you will find them in the explanatory note already circulated

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to the hon. Members. The reason why we want Rs. 12,800 for rewards is given on page 6 of the note. It is estimated that Rs. 17,800 under 'Rewards' and Rs. 1,83,100 under 'Supplies and Services—Miscellaneous' will be required during 1930-31 as against the original budget allotment. The excesses are to meet expenditure incurred by the Commissioner of Police in connexion with the civil disobedience movement (Rs. 1,23,300), and on the replacement of old and decrepit horses belonging to the City Police (Rs. 10,000). The reason why we want additional sums for the District Police is given in the succeeding paragraphs. Again, the other items are Rs. 21,000 under District Executive Force—Supplies and Services—Clothing and equipment, Rs. 2,50,700 under District Police—Supplies and Services—Miscellaneous, and Rs. 18,425 for equipment for Central Crime and District Intelligence Branches. Next, we come to the Presidency General Reserve for which Rs. 17,100 is required.

"As has been stated here, the expenditure was first certified by His Excellency the Governor, and I come before the House to sanction the extra expenditure for the remaining two months of the year. A statement showing the original and modified appropriations and the anticipated expenditure under the respective units of appropriation for which a supplementary grant is required is also given in the note.

"Then, as regards the additional allotment of Rs. 10,030 to meet the cost of money allowance to recipients of King's Police Medal, the facts are stated in the note. The allowance is granted only to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police. With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that recipients of the King's Police Medal or a Bar to it, should, when the decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry, be entitled to monetary allowances. The Government of India have further decided that officers including those on pension who were awarded the Medal or the Bar for acts of gallantry on or before the 1st January 1930 should be paid the allowance with effect from that date. There are at present 53 persons who are entitled to the allowance. The extra cost during 1930–31 on this account is estimated at Rs. 10,300. I, therefore, move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

XVIII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

[a] 1. *Proceedings of the first meeting of the Finance Committee held on* 15*th December* 1930.

[b] 2. *G.O. No.* 1965, *Development, dated* 25*th October* 1930, *passing orders on the audit report for* 1929–30 *regarding the Russellkonda Saw Mills.*

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[a] Printed separately.

[b] Printed as Appendix X at pages 290–308 infra.

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[a] *3. *G.O. P. No. 737, Finance, dated 20th November 1930, constituting the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for the year 1930–31.*

[b] 4. *List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1930.*

[c] 5. *Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent temporary, acting, or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.*

[d] *6. *A survey of the floods which occurred in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts in October 1930.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.



[a] Printed as Appendix XI at pages 308–309 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XII at pages 309–310 infra.

[c] Printed separately.

[d] Printed as Appendix XIII at pages 310–319 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 66 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 194 supra.]

Statement showing the amount of loans advanced in the Bellary, Rayadrug and Siruguppa taluks respectively in each of the faslis 1330, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1336 *and* 1337 *under the Land Improvement Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.*

Name of taluk.	Land Improvement Loans Act.						Agriculturists' Loans Act.					
	1330.	1331.	1333.	1334.	1336.	1337.	1330.	1331.	1333.	1334.	1336.	1337.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rayadrug	5,830	7,855	18,465	18,865	5,685	1,825	2,850	1,315	27,215	35,985	6,285	5,810
Siruguppa	25,100	24,800	} 4,30,080	16,625	5,89,135	1,34,830	{ 26,345	46,065	} 3,71,565	19,125	1,40,780	8,125
Bellary	47,865	77,341					31,830	1,55,285				

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APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 67 asked by Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 195 *supra*.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of Chittoor, Reference A-2 No. 10371/30, *dated 24th December* 1930.

[Irrigation—Works—Vayalpad taluk—Marella village—Cheemammacheruvu—Provision of a channel.]

The ryots applied to the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, in 1921 and to the Collector in 1923 for the construction of the channel and they were referred to the Tank Restoration Scheme Party working in the district. They again put in a petition in the year 1927 renewing their request. In the last petition they said that they themselves would dig the channel (from Rallayeru to Cheemammacheruvu) provided the Government would bear half the cost after the completion of the work. The Assistant Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Party, working in the district to whom the petition was referred for report in the first instance said that the cost of digging the channel alone would come to about Rs. 3,000 and that the ryots were willing to contribute half the cost, i.e., Rs. 1,500. Later the petition was referred to the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, for a more detailed report regarding the financial aspects of the proposal. The Tahsildar of Vayalpad inspected the course of the channel along with the Minor Irrigation Overseer and reported that it would cost not less than Rs. 5,000 and that the scheme would be likely to bring an extent of about 57 acres of dry (patta) and gayalu (unassessed) land under wet cultivation and that a wet rate of Rs. 4 per acre might be charged on all the lands affected by the scheme. With reference to the data supplied by the Minor Irrigation Overseer and the Tank Restoration Scheme Assistant Engineer, the Minor Irrigation Supervisor roughly estimated the scheme including repairs and improvements to the tanks consequent on the digging of the channel, to cost about Rs. 7,000. Taking the mean figure between the above two estimates (Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000) the outlay proposed to be spent on the scheme is roughly Rs. 6,000. Excluding the sum of Rs. 1,500 promised by the ryots the Government have to spend Rs. 4,500 on the work.

The ryots were thereupon informed that if the ayacutdars of Cheemammacheruvu, Nadimkunta and Diguvakunta affected by the scheme agreed to pay enhanced water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre on the existing ayacut and also to take up the additional wet land (after transfer from dry to wet) at Rs. 4 per acre and purchase the land at the disposal of Government that can be irrigated by the scheme, the scheme would be considered though the return on the outlay proposed is less than 6 per cent and the Tahsildar was asked to take an agreement from the ryots to that effect and also about their willingness to contribute Rs. 1,500 promised by them. They were also required to pay the contribution in advance. The ryots did not consent to the above conditions and said that they would contribute Rs. 1,500 if an extent of about 24 acres were excluded from the proposed additional ayacut though it is reported to be irrigable by the proposed channel. They also wanted the gayalu land (unassessed land about 15 acres) proposed to be transferred to wet to be assigned to them free of cost under Darkhast Rules. As the ryots did not consent to all the conditions the scheme was dropped.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 76 asked by Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 200 supra.]

(1)

Letter from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, dated the 12th November 1929, G.D.C. No. 1170/29.

[Sanitary condition of the Cooum and its margin near Harris Bridge and Laws Bridge.]

. With reference to the Government Memorandum No. 35251, L. & M., dated 24th September 1929, I have the honour to state for the information of the Government that the river Cooum is being petrolized regularly by the Malaria staff of the Corporation to prevent its becoming a breeding place tor mosquitoes. The place is rendered insanitary owing to the committal of nuisance by the residents of the cheries close by, and the public in general. The Commissioner of Police has been addressed in the matter.

No sullage or sewage is allowed to be emptied into the Cooum, as alleged, in the area under reference. Three storm water drains are connected thereto, and so far as is known, no nuisance arises therefrom.

(2)

[Letter from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, dated the 23rd January 1930, G.D. No. 66 of 1930.]

[Insanitary condition of the Cooum and its margin near Harris Bridge and Laws Bridge.]

With reference to Memorandum No. 47701-1/A—2, L. & M., dated 21st November 1929, I have the honour to state that the Commissioner of Police reports necessary action has been taken. It is believed that there has been some abatement of nuisance committal on the margin of the Cooum as a result of the action taken by the Police.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 94 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 210 supra.]

Districts.		Number of toddy shops sold by auction 1930–31.	Number of toddy shops disposed of otherwise than by auction.	Number yet to be disposed of.	Rentals realized for 1930–31.	Rentals realized for 1929–30.	Plus or minus in the current lease.		Remarks.
					RS.	RS.		RS.	
Ganjam ..	..	152	..	..	32,307	36,535	—	4,228	Seven toddy shops closed temporarily for 1930–31.
Vizagapatam	..	201	..	..	1,27,080	1,41,510	—	14,430	
East Godavari	..	341	7	..	2,42,028	2,99,058	—	57,030	Five shops temporarily closed.
West Godavari.		276	2	..	3,25,752	4,09,608	—	83,856	
Kistna ..	..	423	21	..	1,17,813	2,06,862	—	89,049	Six shops temporarily closed.
Guntur ..	..	282	4	..	1,09,515	1,39,335	—	29,820	Ten shops temporarily closed.
Nellore ..	..	237	77	16	92,430	1,13,925	—	21,495	Five temporarily closed.
Cuddapah	..	266	..	..	1,35,540	2,18,388	—	82,848	
Anantapur	..	545	3	..	5,60,944	9,06,888	—	3,55,944	Ten temporarily closed.
Bellary ..	..	348	7	..	5,04,954	7,96,944	—	2,91,990	Do.
Kurnool ..	..	415	4	..	6,49,536	10,87,098	—	4,37,562	
Madras ..	..	54	..	..	5,92,140	5,21,520	+	70,620	
Chingleput	..	329	11	..	6,73,020	6,28,956	+	45,064	Five temporarily closed.
Chittoor ..	..	293	4	..	3,33,732	4,49,550	—	1,15,818	
North Arcot	..	411	9	..	8,73,576	10,11,576	—	1,38,000	One temporarily closed.
South Arcot	..	296	..	..	5,44,056	5,09,364	+	34,692	Two temporarily closed.
Tanjore ..	..	991	4	..	14,62,704	15,83,952	—	1,21,248	
Trichinopoly	..	246	..	..	7,58,148	8,15,688	—	57,540	
Madura ..	..	192	..	..	5,45,448	6,42,912	—	97,464	
Ramnad	..	457	..	..	4,02,000	4,40,820	—	38,820	Three temporarily closed.
Tinnevelly	..	434	1	..	3,21,840	2,98,908	+	22,932	Eight temporarily closed.
Coimbatore	..	531	19	..	11,65,908	12,87,984	—	1,22,076	Twenty temporarily closed.
Salem ..	..	468	7	..	13,86,012	14,51,352	—	64,740	
South Kanara	..	526	64	..	3,80,904	5,07,732	—	1,26,828	Five temporarily closed.
Malabar ..	..	863	82	..	3,90,783	7,06,419	—	3,15,636	Forty temporarily closed.
Total	..	9,577	326	16	1,27,18,770	1,52,12,884	—	24,94,114	

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 105 asked by Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 214 supra.]

Number and name of convict.	Sentences passed.	
5147. R. Venkatarama Ayyar	2 months' imprisonment.	
5197. Manatt Kunhi Anandan Nayar ...	6 weeks'	do.
5198. M. Ramunni Kitavu	Do.	do.
5238. P. Suryaprakasa Rao	Do.	do.
5239. Kasipattu Lakshminarasimha Rao ...	Do.	do.
5270. Kudali Thazhath Vittil Kunhiraman Nambiyar	Do.	do.
5271. T. V. Chathukutti Nayar	Do.	do.
5308. P. Krishna Panikar	Do.	do.
5309. A. K. Shekara Pisharoti	Do.	do.
5310. M. P. Kunhiraman Nambiyar	Do.	do.
5343. P. Govindan	2 months'	do.
5345. P. Kesava Pillai	6 weeks'	do.
5371. P. K. Ramakrishnan	Do.	do.
5373. M. V. Chandukutti Nambiyar	Do.	do.
5626. K. G. Balakrishna Pillai	Do.	do.
5627. P. V. Thomas	Do.	do.
5628. P. Narayanan	Do.	do.
5715. P. Krishna Kurup	Do.	do.
5716 P. V. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	do.
5733. Ponnuri Raja	Do.	do.
5734. C. Poonappan	Do.	do.
5735. Y. Krishnan	Do.	do.
5736. C. K. Govindan	Do.	do.
5737. A. P. Sayid Muhammad	Do.	do.
5753. P. Krishnan Nayar	Do.	do.
5754. M. I. Chathu	Do.	do.
5765. O. Gopalakarthavu	Do.	do.
5800. M. P. Govinda Panikar	Do.	do.
5802. M. Gopala Kurup	Do.	do.
5871. P. Krishnan Nayar	Do.	do.
5872. K. M. Damodaran Nayar	Do.	do.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 124 asked by Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 222 supra.]

Letter from the District Medical Officer, East Godavari, Cocanada, to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, dated 6th December 1930, Ref. No. 741-M-1/30.

[*Reference.*—Your Memo. Ref. No. 2157-1-H/30, dated 2nd December 1930, regarding closing of rural dispensaries in East Godavari district—Legislative Council question.]

Three rural dispensaries were closed in the district during the year 1929, viz. :—

(i) Kannapuram—Godavari Agency District Board.

(ii) Kandikuppa—Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

(iii) Island Polavaram—Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

2. The circumstances under which the aforesaid dispensaries were closed are given below :—

(*a*) *Kannapuram.*—The medical practitioner in charge was not willing to live in the village but in one five miles away. His services were therefore dispensed with by the President from 12th December 1928. The dispensary remained closed till 1st July 1930 as no suitable hands were forthcoming. It was re-opened on 1st July 1930.

(*b*) *Kandikuppa.*—The Medical Practitioner in charge was not willing to live in the village on the plea that he could not secure suitable accommodation in the village for the dispensary, and that the accommodation given by the villagers was not suitable and of his own accord he removed the dispensary to Dontikurru. When the matter went to the notice of the President, he ordered that no subsidy would be paid to the medical practitioner from the date of shifting the dispensary to Dontikurru, and that the dispensary should be closed. Subsequently the taluk board passed a resolution that the dispensary should be shifted from Kandikuppa to Nadavapalli and referred the matter for my opinion. I visited Nadavapalli and interviewed the people of Kandikuppa who offered a habitation for the dispensary and the medical officer and also a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards contribution of the same. Kandikuppa serves a lot of villages and I recommended that the dispensary be re-opened at Kandikuppa and tried once more provided the villagers fulfil their promise and the Board could get a medical officer who was willing to go and live at Kandikuppa. The Board finally resolved accordingly and posted a medical practitioner who re-opened the dispensary at Kandikuppa on 1st February 1930.

(*c*) *Island Polavaram.*—The medical practitioner in charge was frequently absenting himself without permission for long periods and finally left the place without any intimation. The President thereupon dispensed with the services of the medical practitioner and did not also pay him the subsidy. This dispensary was subsequently shifted to Muramalla —vide G.O. No. 2188, P.H., dated 6th September 1930—where it was opened on 1st February 1930.

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APPENDIX VII

(Vide item X of proceedings at page 225 supra.)

BILL No. 10 OF 1930.

A Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for Certain Purposes.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Bill of the hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, a Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for certain purposes (Bill No. 10 of 1930), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The above Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 4th November 1930.

3. The Select Committee met on Thursday the 20th November 1930 and considered the Bill.

4. The Select Committee accept the main provisions of the Bill and are satisfied that the increased amount of expenditure of the Commission, for which legislative sanction is now required, is reasonable. The second proviso sought to be added to section 7 of the Act declares it lawful for the Madras Legislative Council on a demand made by the Local Government to vote further sums for the expenses of the Commission. The Committee consider it desirable to amend the proviso as follows:—

"Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Commission to expend such further sums for expenses connected with its work as may be voted by the Madras Legislative Council on a demand duly made by the Local Government."

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5. The Committee do not consider it necessary to republish the Bill.

G. JAGANNADHA RAJU.
A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.
T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTI.
T. C. SRINIVASAN.
M. SCHAMNAD.
C. S. RATNASABAPATHI.
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
F. E. JAMES.
V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.
R. FOULKES.
K. P. RAMAN MENON.
A. RANGANATHAM.
P. SUBBARAYAN.
S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR.

Note.—Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.

BILL No. 10 OF 1930.

A Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for Certain Purposes.

As amended by the Select Committee.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Madras Act XI of 1929.

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Madras Services Commission (Amendment) Act, 1930.

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2. (1) Section 5 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of section 5 and in the second paragraph of that sub-section as re-numbered, for the words "this section" in both places where they occur, the words "this sub-section" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 5, Madras Act XI of 1929.

(2) To the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(2) The Chairman and other members of the Commission may draw travelling allowances for journeys made by them in the performance of their functions at such rates and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may, by rules, prescribe."

3. Section 6 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section and to that section as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :— Amendment of section 6, Madras Act XI of 1929.

"(2) The Secretary may draw travelling allowances for journeys made by him in the execution of his duties at such rates and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may, by rules, prescribe."

4. In section 7 of the said Act— Amendment of section 7, Madras Act XI of 1929.

(i) after the words "other expenses connected with its work" the words "including the travelling allowances of the Chairman and other members, the Secretary and the persons employed by the Commission" shall be inserted;

(ii) for the words "one thousand rupees per mensem", the words "seventy-five thousand rupees per annum" shall be substituted ; and

(iii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Commission to expend such further sums for expenses connected with its work as may be voted by the Madras Legislative Council on a demand duly made by the Local Government."

5. In section 19 of the said Act, for the words and figures "in sections 5 and 6", the words and figures "in sub-section (1) of section 5 and in sub-section (1) of section 6" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 19, Madras Act XI of 1929.

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APPENDIX VIII.

(*Vide* item XI of proceedings at page 226 *supra*.)

(Vide item XI of proceedings at page 226 supra.)

BILL No. 11 OF 1930.

A Bill to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Bill of the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan, a Bill to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads (Bill No. 11 of 1930) have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 4th November 1930.

3. The Select Committee met on Friday the 21st November 1930 and considered the clauses of the Bill.

4. *Clause* 2.—With a view better to define the class of roads to which this Act applies, the Select Committee have considered it necessary to substitute for the existing definition of 'Government road' the following definition:—

"In this Act, 'Government road' means any public road in the charge of and maintained by the Local Government and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* as a Government road for the purposes of this Act."

5. *Clause* 3.—Although the Bill is intended to confer on the Local Government the same powers of control of traffic in respect of roads in their charge, as are conferred on district boards and municipalities under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, respectively, the language of clause 3 of the Bill is not uniform with the sections of the said Acts, which provide for such control of traffic. The Committee consider that the language of clause 3 may be assimilated to that of the corresponding sections of the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act, respectively. The Select Committee also

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consider it desirable to enact that the rules made under this Act shall be laid before the Legislative Council at the next meeting of the Legislative Council after they have been made. They have accordingly added to clause 3 a provision to this effect.

6. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is attached, and the Committee consider that its republication is unnecessary.

F. E. JAMES (*Chairman*).
P. T. RAJAN.
M. G. PATNAIK.
C. S. RATNASABAPATHI.
P. SUBBARAYAN.
W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIAN.
G. J. RAJU.
A. RANGANATHAM.
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
NANJAPPA.
M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR.
M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
DANIEL THOMAS.

[Note.—Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1930.

A Bill to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Local Government to make provision for the control of traffic **on** Government roads; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:— **Preamble.**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Government Roads Traffic Control Act, 1930. **Short title.**

(2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras. **Extent.**

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2. In this Act, 'Government road' means any public road in the charge of **and maintained by** the Local Government **and notified in the "Fort St. George Gazette" as a Government road for the purposes of this Act.** — Definition of 'Government road.'

3. (1) The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules to provide— — Power to make rules for the control of traffic.

(a) for the regulation of the use of Government roads and the closing thereof or parts thereof; and

(b) for the regulation of traffic in Government roads or their reservation for particular kinds of traffic.

(2) Any rules made under sub-section (1) shall be laid before the Legislative Council at the very next meeting of the Council after they are made.

4. In making any rule, the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable — Penalty for breach of rules.

(*a*) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in case of a continuing breach, with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(*b*) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government to discontinue such breach.

Appendix IX.

(*Vide* item XIII of the proceedings at page 231 *supra*)

BILL No. 1 OF 1931.

A Bill to validate the constitution of the Sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore.

Whereas by the notification of the Local Government in the Law (General) Department, No. 175, dated the 22nd day of June 1921, the Governor in Council was pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st day of September 1921, the Sessions division of Tanjore should be styled as the Sessions division of West Tanjore consisting of the revenue taluks of Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Tanjore, Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Arantangi of the collectorate or revenue district of Tanjore;

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AND WHEREAS by the notification of the Local Government in the Law (General) Department, No. 177, dated the 22nd day of June 1921, the Governor in Council was pleased to add to the number of Sessions divisions in the province by establishing, with effect from the 1st day of September 1921, a new Sessions division styled as the Sessions division of East Tanjore, consisting of the revenue taluks of Shiyali, Mayavaram, Nannilam, Negapatam and Tirutturaipundi of the collectorate or revenue district of Tanjore;

AND WHEREAS doubts have been raised as to the validity of the constitution of the said two Sessions divisions in the revenue district of Tanjore;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to remove those doubts and validate the constitution of the said Sessions divisions and the proceedings of the Courts of Session thereof;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the East and West Tanjore Sessions Divisions (Validation) Act, 1931.

Commencement.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have had effect on and from the 1st day of September 1921.

Validation of the constitution of the Sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore and of the proceedings of the Courts of Session thereof.

V of 1898.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Sessions division of East Tanjore and the Sessions division of West Tanjore in the revenue district of Tanjore and the courts of sessions established for each one of the said sessions divisions shall be deemed to have been and to be validly constituted and no proceeding of the Courts of Session of the said Sessions divisions shall be questioned merely on the ground that the limits of neither of the said sessions divisions were or are conterminous with the limits of a district.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Consequent on the increase in criminal litigation, the revenue district of Tanjore was constituted into two Sessions divisions styled East Tanjore and West Tanjore with a Court of Session for each division with effect from the 1st day of September 1921. The two Sessions divisions and the Sessions Courts have continued ever since. Under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Code of

Criminal Procedure, 1898, a Sessions division should consist of a district or districts and not of a part of a district. Doubts have, therefore, been raised as to the validity of the constitution of the two Sessions divisions of East Tanjore and West Tanjore. This Bill is intended to remove such doubts and to validate the constitution of the said two Sessions divisions and the proceedings of the Courts of Sessions thereof.

20th *November* 1930. M. KRISHNAN NAIR.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item XVIII—paragraph 2 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.]

G.O. No. 1965, Development, 25th October 1930.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Rao Bahadur A. RANGASWAMI AYYAR, B.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 24th and 25th July 1930, No. 33/45.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills (in liquidation) for the year ending 31st March 1930.

2. A copy of the report and accounts has been sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, with the request that he should forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been forwarded to the Finance Department, Accountant-General, Madras, the Director of Commercial Audit, Conservator of Forests, I Circle, and District Forest Officer, Ganjam, for information.

ENCLOSURE.

Russellkonda Saw Mills (In liquidation) Report on the accounts of the Saw Mills for the year 1929–30.

[Russellkonda Saw Mills (In liquidation) Audit Report on the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1930.]

As stated in paragraph (1) of the last audit report, the accounts of the mills in liquidation have not been maintained in commercial form, but the receipts and charges are shown under a separate heading in the departmental accounts of the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, submitted monthly to the Accountant-General. There is no objection to the continuance of the existing procedure as most of the assets have been already disposed of. As the

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original cash book of the saw mill for the year 1929-30 is said to have been burnt when the quarters of the Extra Assistant Conservator at Russellkonda took fire, the accounts submitted herewith have been based on the cash sheets (copies of cash book) rendered by the subordinates concerned to the District Forest Officer and on the cash book maintained in the District Forest Officer's office, and the figures have been reconciled with those appearing in the departmental accounts submitted to the Accountant-General.

2. The following accounts for the period 1929–30 are attached herewith :—

(i) Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1930.

(ii) Realization account for 1929-30.

(iii) Receipts and payments account for 1929–30.

(iv) Schedule 'A' giving details of sundry debtors.

(v) Schedule 'B' showing the reconciliation of receipts and charges appearing in the Accountant-General's books with those in the receipts and payments account.

(vi) Schedule 'C' showing the reconciliation of the balance in the personal ledger account with that in the Accountant-General's books.

3. The Realization account may be taken up first. With the exception of the major portion of machinery and machine spare parts and certain items of general stores, all the assets have practically been disposed of and some of the machinery spare parts and general stores have been transferred from Russellkonda to Berhampur for disposal in auction. The Accountant-General has withdrawn during the year under review the depreciation reserve of Rs. 15,000 deposited with Government as well as a sum of Rs. 1,26,984–11–0 from the personal ledger account and credited the same to Government under "Recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings." Messrs. Parry & Co., have objected to the refund of the extra commission of Rupees 1,475–2–10 and this is dealt with in paragraph 8 (*d*) below.

4. The assets disposed of comprise buildings and furniture, tools and stationery and part of machinery and general stores. The buildings and most of the furniture were transferred to the Public Works Department at the book valuation in accordance with the orders of Government, but, there was a loss of Rs. 8,895–9–11 in the disposal of the other items, and adding to this Rs. 297–3–11 value of articles written off and Rs. 108–6–4 value of stationery and stores used up at the mills during the liquidation, the total loss on realization amounts to Rs. 9,301–4–2. There was a profit of Rupees 86–15–1 on the sale of assets to which should be added sundry miscellaneous receipts aggregating to Rs. 713–4–4, consisting mainly of the sale-proceeds of assets not shown in the accounts of the last year. The net deficit on realization during the year is therefore Rs. 8,501–0–9. The net loss to end of 1929–30 after taking into account the expenses incurred in the winding up of the concern is Rs. 2,915–5–6 as per details below, which is carried forward in the Statements of Affairs :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Deficit during the year as above	8,501	0	9
Add winding up expenses during 1929–30	1,340	15	0
	9,841	15	9
Deduct net surplus on 31st March 1929	6,926	10	3
Net loss to end of 1929–30	2,915	5	6

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5. The more important items of assets disposed of during the year and the gains or losses thereon are reviewed below :—

(*a*) *Buildings.*—In G.O. Mis. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, Government ordered that all the mill buildings should be transferred to the Public Works Department at their *book value* subject to the condition that the machinery should be permitted to be kept in the buildings till it is finally disposed of. The book value was, at the instance of the Executive Engineer, Ganjam Agency division, debited to the Public Works Department in the accounts for March 1930 although buildings valued at Rs. 65,793-6-0 have not yet been taken over (on the date of audit in June 1930). In November 1929 the Executive Engineer asked the District Forest Officer whether these buildings were required by the Forest department and stated that they would be taken over on hearing from the heads of other departments. The balance of Rs. 9 under this head represents the amount accepted short by the Executive Engineer and the matter is under correspondence with him.

(*b*) *Machinery and loose tools.*—As stated in paragraph 4 (i) of the last report, two hand cranes and one Emerson pump and all the loose tools were under the orders of the Chief Conservator transferred to the Forest Engineer, Olavakkot, at a loss of Rs. 6,854-10-2 (Rs. 6,388-15-7 plus Rs. 465-10-7).

(*c*) *Furniture.*—Most of the furniture was, with reference to the orders of Government in G.O. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, transferred to the Public Works Department at *book value.* The loss occurred mainly under the following articles sold in auction or transferred to other officers :—

Name of article.	Book value			Amount realized.			Loss.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Type-writing machine.	316	4	0	40	0	0	276	4	0	Sold in auction.
Copying press.	42	10	1	10	12	0	31	14	1	Sold in auction.
Teapoy ..	24	12	1	8	0	0	16	12	1	Transferred to Public Works Department.
Lantern ..	28	3	3	7	8	0	20	11	3	Transferred to Central Stores, Olavakkot.

The concurrence of the Superintendent of Stationery was obtained to the sale of the type-writing machine for Rs. 40.

(*d*) *Tools and general stores.*—The loss under this head is partly due to most of the articles having been transferred to Central stores, Olavakkot, at nearly half their book value under the orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests and partly to the low prices realized for the following articles sold in auction :—

Name of article.	Book value.			Amount realized.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Salva graphited jointing sheets	245	10	3	6	4	0	239	6	3
Firebricks, etc.	96	8	10	11	0	0	85	8	10
Ferer hand-pump ..	50	0	0	4	4	0	45	12	0

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(*e*) *Stationery.*—Forms, etc., bearing the printed headings of Messrs. Parry & Co., and valued at Rs. 290-8-0, were destroyed with the approval of the Conservator and stationery valued at Rs. 117-6-5 and sold in auction fetched only Rs. 36-7-0 resulting in a loss of Rs. 80-15-5.

6. The receipts and payments account may be considered next.

Charges.—A recurring charge of Rs. 82-8-0 is incurred every month towards the pay of one fitter and two watchmen employed to look after the machinery, etc., with the sanction of the Chief Conservator.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Several articles not borne on the accounts were disposed of during the year and the amount realized has been taken to miscellaneous receipts. The existence of large number of surplus articles seems to indicate defective stock-taking either when taking over the assets from Messrs. Parry & Co., or after the close of the year 1928-29.

Other items do not call for any special remarks.

7. *Statement of affairs.*—The Madras Government capital has been reduced by Rs. 15,000 withdrawn from the Depreciation Reserve deposited with Government and by Rs. 1,26,984-11-0, withdrawn from the Personal Ledger account by the Accountant-General, which have been credited to the head "Recoveries of investments in commercial undertakings" in the Government accounts. The cost of tell-tale clock referred to in paragraph 7 of the last report having been subsequently paid back to the concern has been treated as addition to capital.

The amount of Rs. 222, shown under suspense on the liabilities side, represents the value of articles not included under assets but found surplus and sent to Central stores, Olavakkot. Their estimated value as per bill sent for acceptance has been credited to this head pending realization.

8. The following items on the assets side call for remarks :—

(*a*) *Machinery.*—The book value of machinery still awaiting disposal amounts to Rs. 1,41,579-3-3. In G.O. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, Government ordered that the entire machinery should be transferred to some Engineering firm or machinery broker on a commission basis instead of selling the various machinery as separate units and asked the Chief Conservator to take steps accordingly and to submit any offers received for the orders of Government. From a copy of the telegram, dated 8th January 1930, and letter No. 583/28 C-3, dated 23rd May 1930, of the Chief Conservator it would appear that one item of the machinery, e.g., the boiler and chimney whose depreciated book value is Rs. 42,286-6-6 was sold to a gentleman in Calcutta for Rs. 4,000, subject to inspection and approval. The amount has not yet been received. It is presumed that the offer was accepted after calling for tenders by public advertisement and in that case, it seems more correct to treat the advertisement charges as part of the liquidation expenses of the mills. As the mills have been closed from 1st July 1928, it seems desirable to take special steps for the complete disposal of the machinery and other remaining assets as soon as possible.

(*b*) *Furniture.*—The balance represents the book value of one hurricane lantern and six fire buckets (Rs. 27-0-4) retained for use at the mill and of three teapoys (Rs. 63-15-1) stated to have been handed over to the Public Works Department but for which bill has yet to be sent for acceptance.

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(c) *Machinery spare parts and general stores.*—An attempt was made to sell some of these articles in auction at Russellkonda but the bid amounts having been very low, articles valued at Rs. 1,241-2-7 have been transferred to Berhampur depot with the expectation of realizing better prices.

(d) *Sundry debtors.*—Details of outstandings are given in schedule 'A'. The old items have all been adjusted or recovered except Rs. 1,475-2-10, due from Messrs. Parry & Co., who have protested against the payment stating that the net profit on which commission is payable should not include interest on capital. The question is under the separate consideration of Government.

(e) *Personal Ledger account.*—The balance has been arrived at as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 31st March 1929. ..				1,31,034	0	1
Add Remittances as per Receipts and Payments account	1,23,782	15	5			
„ Value of tell-tale clock recouped—Accountant-General's No. F.-1, Comml.-119, dated 1st July 1929	67	10	0			
„ Amount due from sundry debtors adjusted as per Accountant-General's No. nil, dated 12th June 1929	101	15	0			
Refund of general forest revenue adjusted in the accounts for 1928-29 as refunds of saw mill receipts now rectified	10	11	6			
				1,23,963	3	11
Deduct Withdrawals as per Receipts and Payments account	1,547	2	9			
Amount withdrawn by Accountant-General as per No. F.-1, Comml.-155, dated 17th July 1929, being sale-proceeds of support logs due to District Forest Officer, Ganjam	3,539	4	8			
Amount withdrawn by Accountant-General as per his No. F.-1, Comml.-155, dated 17th July 1929, by credit to recoveries of investments	1,26,984	11	0			
				1,32,071	2	5
Total ..				1,22,926	1	7

9. *Cash position.*—The cash position on 31st March 1930 is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Personal ledger balance	1,22,926	1	7
Sundry debtors considered good (excluding the sum of Rs. 1,475-2-10 due from Messrs. Parry & Co. under dispute)	3,596	1	1
Total ..	1,26,522	2	8

A sum of Rs. 1,21,000 may be withdrawn and credited to "Recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings" leaving the balance for meeting liquidation expenses.

10. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I certify that I have obtained all the information I have required and that the Statement of Affairs of the Russellkonda Saw Mills (in liquidation) as at 31st March 1930 signed by me as relative hereto represents a true and correct state of affairs according to the best of my information and explanation given me.

A. RANGASWAMI AYYAR,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

Madras, 18th July 1930.

Sub-enclosures

RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

(1)

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1930.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Capital—Madras Government—		
Forest Department—		
Balance as on 30th June 1928 ..	4,18,335 3 10	
Less capital withdrawn and credited to recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings Accountant-General's No. F.-1-Comml. 155, dated 17th July 1929 ..	1,26,984 11 0	
Less depreciation reserve deposited with Government withdrawn and credited to recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings Accountant-General's No. F.-1-Comml. 159, dated 17th July 1929 ..	15,000 0 0	
	1,41,984 11 0	2,76,350 8 10
Add value of tell-tale clock purchased in November 1927, adjusted in Accountant-General's No. F.-1-Comml. 119, dated 1st July 1929	..	67 10 0
		2,76,418 2 10
Suspense account—		
Amount kept under suspense, being value of surplus articles not included under assets sold but value not yet realized ..	..	222 0 0

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Buildings—		
As per statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929	1,15,762 13 2	
Value of buildings disposed of during 1929-30	1,15,753 13 2	9 0 0
Machinery—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	1,49,802 11 2	
Value of machinery disposed of during 1929-30	8,223 7 11	1,41,579 3 3
Furniture—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	4,130 15 9	
Disposed of during 1929-30	4,040 0 4	90 15 5
Loose tools—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	1,122 10 7	
Disposed of during 1929-30	1,122 10 7	..
Machinery spare parts—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	..	1,161 8 5
Tools and General Stores—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	5,870 1 8	
Disposed of during 1929-30	2,983 4 11	2,886 12 9
Stationery—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	426 6 4	
Disposed of during 1929-30	426 6 4	..
Sundry debtors—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	4,489 15 7	

Sundry creditors—		
As per last statement of affairs ..	3,539 4 8	
Less adjusted	3,539 4 8	
		..

	RS. A. P.		
Add dues for assets sold during the year as per Schedule 'A'		3,727 11 5	
		8,217 11 0	
Less recoveries and adjustments during 1929-30	3,014 12 9		
Less excess recoveries refundable	181 10 4		
		3,146 7 1	
			5,071 3 11
Depreciation reserve deposited with Government—			
As per last statement of affairs ..		15,000 0 0	
Less amount adjusted by credit to recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings		15,000 0 0	
			..
Personal Ledger account ..		..	1,22,926 1 7
Loss on realization to be carried forward to the next account—			
Winding up, etc., expenses as per last statement of affairs (Liabilities side)		9,802 3 8	
Add winding up expenses during 1929-30		1,340 15 0	
		11,143 2 8	

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1930—*cont.*

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Brought forward		Brought forward			2,73,724 13 4
		Surplus on the sale of assets as per last statement of affairs	16,728 13 11		
		Deduct net deficit on realization during the year.	8,501 0 9		
		Surplus on the sale of assets to end of 31st March 1930		8,227 13 2	
		Net loss on the realization of assets including winding up expenses, to end of 31st March 1930			2,915 5 6
Grand total	2,76,640 2 10	Grand total			2,76,640 2 10

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

Madras,
18*th July* 1930.

A. Rangaswami Ayyar,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

(2)

Realization Account for the year 1929-30.

Serial number and description of assets.	Opening balance as per statement of affairs as on 1st April 1929.	Book transfer and cash realization. B. Book transfer C. Cash realization.	Sundry debtors amount recoverable for articles sold.	Value of articles used up in mills.	Value of articles written off.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Buildings ..	1,15,762 13 2	1,15,753 13 2 (b)	..	..	..
2. Machinery ..	1,49,802 11 2	213 12 4 (b) 190 12 0 (c)	1,430 0 0	..	..
3. Furniture ..	4,130 15 9	3,629 11 7 (b) 51 12 0 (c)	7 8 0	..	6 11 11
4. Loose tools ..	1,122 10 7	..	657 0 0	..	..
5. Tools and general stores ..	5,870 1 8	31 9 2 (b) 149 13 0 (c)	1,204 15 8	68 2 8	..
6. Machinery spare parts ..	1,161 8 5	..	..	..	..
7. Stationery ..	426 6 4	36 7 0 (c)	..	18 7 11	290 8 0 (f)
8. Sundry debtors ..	4,489 15 7	2,891 2 0 (c)	..	21 11 9(d)	..
9. Depreciation reserve deposited with Government ..	15,000 0 0	..	..	..	..
	2,97,767 2 8	1,22,948 12 3	3,299 7 8	108 6 4	297 3 11
Add miscellaneous receipts on account of sale of items not appearing in the Statement of Affairs as at 31st March 1929.	..	702 8 10	..	..	..
Add amount erroneously treated in 1928-29 accounts as refund of saw mill receipts now rectified.	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,97,767 2 8	1,23,651 5 1	3,299 7 8	108 6 4	297 3 11

(a) Value of stock at Berhampur depot.
(b) Value of stock at Russellkonda saw mill site.
(c) Value of stationery debited to the account of District Forest Officer, Ganjam, in the accounts for 1928-29 now treated as having been used in District Forest Officer's office in connexion with the work of saw mills with reference to the sanction accorded in Conservator's No. R.O.C. 1315-A-29, dated 1st February 1930.
(d) Refused.
(f) Destroyed.

Realization Account for the year 1929-30—*cont.*

Serial number and description of assets.	Loss or profit on realization Loss + profit —. (7)	Adjustment by credit to Personal ledger account. (8)	Adjustment by credit to recoveries of investments in commercial undertakings. (9)	Total of columns 4 to 10. (10)	Balance on 31st March 1930. (11)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Buildings	..	..	..	1,15,753 13 2	9 0 0
2. Machinery	+ 6,388 15 7	..	..	8,223 7 11	1,41,579 3 3
3. Furniture	+ 346 4 7 — 1 15 9	..	..	4,040 0 4	91 15 5
4. Loose tools	+ 465 10 7	..	..	1,122 10 7	..
5. Tools and general stores	+ 1,613 11 9 — 84 15 4	..	..	2,983 4 11	748 0 8 (a) 2,138 12 1 (b)
6. Machinery spare parts	..	..	..	..	493 1 11 (a) 668 6 6 (b)
7. Stationery	+ 80 15 5	..	..	426 6 4	..
8. Sundry debtors	..	101 15 0	..	3,014 12 9	1,475 2 10
9. Depreciation reserve deposited with Government ..	..	..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	..
	+ 8,895 9 11 — 86 15 1	101 15 0	15,000 0 0	1,50,564 8 0	1,47,202 10 8
Add miscellaneous receipts on account of sale of items not appearing in the Statement of Affairs as at 31st March 1929.	— 702 8 10	..	..	..	..
Add amount erroneously treated in 1928-29 accounts as refund of saw mill receipts now rectified.	— 10 11 6	10 11 6	..	..	..
Total ..	+ 8,895 9 11 — 800 3 5	112 10 6	15,000 0 0	1,50,564 8 0	1,47,202 10 8

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Loss on realization—		
Loss on disposal of assets		8,895 9 11
Value of articles used up in the mills		108 6 4
Value of articles written off		297 3 11
		9,301 4 2
Profit on realization—		
Profit on assets disposed of	86 15 1	
Miscellaneous receipts	702 8 10	
Amount erroneously treated in 1928-29 accounts as refund of saw mill receipts now rectified.	10 11 6	800 3 5
Deficit carried to Statement of Affairs		8,501 0 9

(3)

Receipts and payments account for the year ending 31st March 1930.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To withdrawal from personal ledger account		..	1,547 2 9
,, sales and disposals of assets—			
Buildings		1,15,753 13 2	
Machinery		404 8 4	
Furniture		3,681 7 7	
Stationery		36 7 0	
Book debts ..	2,925 2 0		
Less charges of this year recovered ..	34 0 0		
		2,891 2 0	
Store stock		181 6 2	1,22,948 12 3
,, sales of items not appearing in the statement of affairs and other receipts—			
Rent of buildings		21 0 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	696 10 10		
Less refunds of amount credited to receipts in 1928–29 ..	15 2 0		
		681 8 10	702 8 10
,, Amounts recovered in excess and therefore refundable		..	131 10 4
Grand total ..			1,25,330 2 2

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By payment to the credit of personal ledger account	..	1,23,782 15 5
,, Payments in connexion with winding up—		
Wages of fitter	750 0 0	
Wages of watchmen	328 2 0	
Postage	15 0 0	
Rates and taxes	146 0 0	
Miscellaneous expenses	101 13 0	1,340 15 0
,, Sundry debtors—		
Charges for carting, packing, etc., for despatch of stores to Olavakkot recoverable from Forest Exploitation Division, Olavakkot	240 3 9	
Less amount recovered during the same year per contra ..	34 0 0	206 3 9
Grand total ..		1,25, 330 2 2

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(4)

Schedule 'A' of sundry debtors on 31st March 1930.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Old items—									
(1) Messrs. Parry and Company							1,475	2	10
New items—									
(2) Forest Exploitation Division, Olavakkot—									
(*a*) Machinery				1,430	0	0			
(*b*) Loose tools				657	0	0			
(*c*) Furniture				7	8	0			
(*d*) Tools and general stores				1,204	15	8			
				3,299	7	8			
(*e*) Charges met from the personal ledger account for packing, despatching, etc., of stores to Olavakkot.	206	3	9						
(*f*) Value of surplus articles not included under assets sent to Olavakkot ..	222	0	0						
				428	3	9			
				3,727	11	5			
(*g*) *Deduct* excess charges recovered—									
(i) Railway freight incurred in 1928–29 but recovered twice from Forest Exploitation Office, Olavakkot ...	46	3	0						
(ii) Value of Ratchet brace and stocks and dies charged in excess of the value fixed by the Chief Conservator of Forests and adjusted in accounts (Rupees 198–7–4 *minus* Rs. 113) ..	85	7	4						
				131	10	4			
							3,596	1	1
							5,071	3	11

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(5)

Schedule 'B' showing the reconciliation of receipts and charges appearing in the Accountant-General's books with those in the receipts and payments account.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) Receipts—						
As per Accountant-General's books ..				1,23,832	1	5
Deduct amounts eliminated both from receipts and charges				49	2	0
Receipts as per commercial accounts ..				1,23,782	15	5
(*b*) Charges—						
As per Accountant-General's books ..				1,943	13	9
Deduct amount included in the commercial accounts for 1928–29	491	15	0			
Deduct amount eliminated both from receipts and charges	49	2	0			
				541	1	0
				1,402	12	9
Add amount wrongly adjusted in Government accounts of 1928–29 now written back by the Accountant-General ..	140	12	0			
Add recovery of excess payments taken in commercial accounts of last year but included in the Government accounts of 1929–30 ..	3	10	0			
				144	6	0
Charges as per commercial accounts ..				1,547	2	9

[27th January 1931

(6)

Schedule 'C'—Reconciliation of the balance in the Personal Ledger account with the figure as per Accountant-General's books.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
As per Accountant-General's account for March 1930 ..	..			3,960	7	6
Add receipts in March 1930 adjusted in the treasury accounts for April 1930 ..	..			1,19,903	12	4
				1,23,864	3	10
Deduct expenditure in March 1930 adjusted in the treasury accounts for April 1936 ..	244	10	0			
Deduct amounts taken into commercial accounts for 1928–29 but adjusted in the treasury accounts for May 1930 ..	517	12	3			
As per Accountant-General's No. F. Ganjam 7, dated 5th May 1930, on Ganjam District Forest Officer's No. 1422/29-A-1, dated 18th April 1930 ..	140	12	0			
				903	2	3
				1,22,961	1	7
Deduct Rs. 35 included twice under receipts in the treasury accounts once in April 1929 and again on intimation from the Accountant-General (Rs. 90–5–0 receipts in May 1929 advised by Accountant-General for adjustment includes this Rs. 35)	..			35	0	0
Figure as per commercial accounts..	..			1,22,926	1	7

II

Memorandum No. 2044-I/30-1, Development, dated 2nd September 1930.

[*Reference.*—Letter from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, No. 33/451, dated 24th/25th July 1930—Russellkonda Saw Mill—Audit Report for the year ending 31st March 1930.]

The Chief Conservator is requested to report when his remarks on the audit report may be expected.

(By order)

M. C. B. KOMAN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

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III

Letter from R. D. RICHMOND, Esq., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 17th September 1930, Ref. No. 6831/30-C-3.

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 2044–I/30, dated 2nd September 1930—Audit Report—Russellkonda Saw Mill—1929-30.]

The remarks on the Audit Report will be submitted by the 25th September 1930.

IV

Letter from R. D. RICHMOND, Esq., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 30th September 1930, Ref. No. 6831/30-C-3.

[Audit Report—Russellkonda Saw Mill—1929-30.]

The following remarks are offered on the Audit Report.

2. *Paragraph* 1 *of the Audit Report.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 813, dated 10th April 1930, Government ordered that, in modification of the original orders in G.O. No. 7, Development, dated 3rd January 1930, commercial accounts and audit of the Saw Mill should be continued until the accounts are finally closed. As a result of discussion with the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, the maintenance of a simplified form of liquidation accounts has been agreed upon. According to this arrangement, the transactions do not pass through the Personal Ledger account, but are shown in the ordinary accounts of the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, under the distinct heading "Russellkonda Saw Mill," and two subsidiary registers, one showing the assets in hand and remaining to be disposed of, and the other the Liquidation Sales Day Book are being maintained.

The report of the fire referred to by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, was submitted to Government with this office Ref. No. 3492/B-3/30-2, dated 20th May 1930, recorded in G.O. Ms. No. 1404, dated 14th ; July 1930.

3. *Paragraph* 3 *of the Audit Report—The Realization Account.*—As regards the extra commission of Rs. 1,475-2-10 paid to the Mill Manager, reference is solicited to G.O. Ms. No. 1523, Development, dated 11th August 1930 in which the papers were recorded.

4. *Paragraph* 5 *(a) of the Audit Report—Buildings.*—The building not yet taken over by the Public Works Department is that in which the machinery is installed and the retention of the machinery in the building until the final disposal of the former is in accordance with the condition of transfer laid down in G.O. No. 1158, Development, dated 11th July 1929. In view of the

subsequent proposal to sell the mill together with the building, the consent of the Public Works Department to the retention of the building has been obtained, subject to the refund of the book value paid by them. The attention of Government is in this connexion invited to paragraph 1 of this office letter Ref. No. 583/28, dated 15th July 1930.

The difference of Rs. 9 referred to by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit is due to the Executive Engineer, Ganjam Agency Division, adopting the value of Rs. 49,534-5-11 instead of Rs. 49,543-5-11 furnished to him in the bill, owing presumably to a clerical error. A bill for the adjustment of this amount has been sent to the Executive Engineer for adjustment.

5. *Paragraph* 5 (*c*) *of the Audit Report—Furniture.*—The Assistant Director of Commercial Audit has referred to a loss of Rs. 16-12-1 on account of the transfer of a teapoy. There were five teapoys in all, and all these were transferred to the Public Works Department. Bills for four of these valued at Rs. 88-11-2 have been sent to the Executive Engineer, Ganjam. The teapoy transferred at Rs. 8 (which amount has been adjusted) is the *extra* one which was not included in the accounts, and the sale amount should have been taken as "Miscellaneous receipts". There will then be no loss.

The book value of Rs. 24-12-1 for this teapoy (extra one) adopted by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit has been arrived at as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Book value of four teapoys shown in the account ..	88	11	2
Book value of three teapoys as shown in paragraph 8 (*b*) of the Audit Report	63	15	1
Book value of the *4th teapoy*	24	12	1

This book value of the 4*th teapoy* has been taken as the book value of the extra teapoy which is a separate item not included in the accounts. The actual book value of the extra teapoy has been called for from the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, and the balance due from the Public Works Department, if any, will be recovered.

6. *Paragraph* 6 *of the Audit Report—Miscellaneous receipts.*—A report has been called for from the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, and a further report will be submitted after receipt of his reply.

7. *Paragraph* 8 (*a*) *of the Audit Report—Assets—Machinery.*—Mr. Patrick Fleury's offer of Rs. 4,000 for the boiler and chimney was accepted by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 57, dated 8th

January 1930. He has not yet paid the amount, pending acceptance of his offer for the Lathe Drilling Machine and Saw Bench reported to Government in this office letter No. 583/28, dated 15th March 1930.

No tenders were called for by public advertisement, but the engineering firms and second hand machinery dealers in Calcutta and elsewhere were addressed and the offers received were placed before Government from time to time, as directed in paragraph 3 of G.O. Ms. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929. No advertisement charges were therefore incurred.

The Government are aware of the steps that have been taken for the disposal of the machinery—vide correspondence ending with Government Memorandum No. 621–I/30–1, dated 3rd September 1930. Mr. K. J. Singh has been requested to state definitely whether he can furnish other names or any other security and his reply is awaited.

8. *Paragraph* 8 (*b*) *of the Audit Report—Furniture.*—As explained in paragraph 5 above, a bill has been sent to the Public Works Department, for the value of the four teapoys transferred to them—(Rs. 88–11–2). The District Forest Officer, Ganjam, has been directed to report if the bill has since been accepted.

9. *Paragraph* 8 (*d*) *of the Audit Report—Sundry Debtors.*—As explained in paragraph 3 above, Government have since recorded the papers relating to the question of recovery of Rs. 1,475–2–10 from Messrs. Parry and Company—vide G.O. No. 1523, dated 11th August 1930.

As regards new items, the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, has already sent a bill for Rs. 3,596–1–1 to the Forest Engineer for acceptance. When this bill is adjusted, the outstandings specified in Schedule 'A' to the Audit Report, will have been creared.

10. *Paragraph* 9 *of the Audit Report—Cash position.*—The amount of Rs. 1,21,000 referred to has since been withdrawn by the Accountant-General, Madras, and credited to "VIII. Forest Receipts—Recoveries of Investments in Government Commercial Undertakings."

Order—No. 1965, Development, dated 25th October 1930.

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph* 6 *of the Audit Report and paragraph* 6 *of the Chief Conservator's remarks.*—The further report promised by the Chief Conservator of Forests is awaited.

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3. *Paragraph* 8 (*d*) *of the Audit Report.*—The Government have since decided to drop the matter in G.O. No. 1523, Development, dated 17th August 1930.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Assistant Director of Commercial Audit with copy of G.O. No. 1523, Development, dated 11th August 1930.
,, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, with (C.L.).
,, Director of Commercial Audit with (C.L.).
,, Secretary, Legislative Council Office, for placing on the table.

APPENDIX XI.

(Vide item XVIII--para. 3 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.)

G.O. No. 737, Finance, dated 20th November 1930.

The Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for the year 1930–31 will be constituted as follows:—

A. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

(1) The Hon'ble the Finance Member (*Chairman*).
(2) R. Foulkes, Esq., M.L.C.
(3) M.R.Ry. S. N. Dorai Raja Avargal, M.L.C.

Elected by the Non-official Members of the Council.

(4) Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
(5) F. E. James, Esq., M.L.C.
(6) M.R.Ry. R. Madanagopal Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
(7) ,, D. V. Narasimhaswami Garu, M.L.C.
(8) ,, V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
(9) ,, P. V. Rajagopala Pillai Avargal, M.L.C.
(10) ,, M. S. Sreshta Avargal, M.L.C.

B. STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

(1) The Hon'ble the Finance Member (*Chairman*).
(2) F. Birley, Esq., M.L.C.
(3) M.R.Ry. N. Siva Raj Avargal, M.L.C.

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Elected by the Non-official Members of the Council.

(4) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
(5) ,, J. Kuppuswami Chowdari Garu, M.L.C.
(6) Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
(7) M.R.Ry. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal, M.L.C.
(8) Raja of Bobbili (Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi, M.L.C.).
(9) Raja of Kallikota (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu, M.L.C.).
(10) M.R.Ry. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.L.C.
(11) ,, Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar Avargal, M.L.C.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. A. WATSON,
Secretary to Government.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
,, the Accountant-General, Madras.
,, all Secretaries to Government.
,, all Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees.
,, the Secretary to the Legislative Council (for communication to the Members of the Legislative Council).

APPENDIX XII.

(Vide item of XVIII—para. 4 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.)

List of posts on Rs 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th September 1930

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
	Medical.		
	RS.		
Local Self-Government (Public Health). One Civil Surgeon ..	Rs. 500—50—900 plus special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.	1st July 1930 ..	Sanctioned in connexion with the opening of the Antenatal and Pediatics department of the Women and Children hospital, Madras.

B.—TEMPORARY.

i. EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Administration of Justice.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.		
Law (General) Department.			
Additional Sub-Judge, Cocanada.	650	One year from 8th July 1930.	....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Bellary.	650	From 23rd September 1930 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1930.	....

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.		
	ii. POSTS NEWLY CREATED.		
	General Administration.		
Public (Special) Department.			
Additional Under Secretary to Government, Public Department.	Pay in the junior scale of the I.C.S. plus special pay of Rs. 200 and personal pay of Rs. 150.	Three months from 9th July 1930.	Mr. R. B. MacEwen, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
Public (Services) Department.			
Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department.	500—50—800	1 month from 19th August 1930.	The Special Officer was appointed to give instructions to certain heads of departments as to how the budget should be prepared with a view to avoid overbudgeting.
	Administration of Justice.		
Public (Special) Department.			
Additional District and Sessions Judge, West Godavari.	Pay in the regular line.	From 11th August 1930 to 15th November 1930.	Mr. R. S. Sankara Ayyar, a permanent Sub-Judge, was appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge.
Law (General) Department.			
Temporary Sub-Judge, Tenali.	650	One year from 1st August 1930.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Chingleput.	650	From the date on which the Officer posted takes charge up to the commencement of the summer recess, 1931.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Amalapur.	650	From the date on which the Officer posted takes charge up to 31st March 1931.	....

APPENDIX XIII.

(Vide item XVIII—para. 6 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.)

A SURVEY OF THE FLOODS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE TANJORE, TRICHINOPOLY, COIMBATORE AND NILGIRI DISTRICTS IN OCTOBER 1930.

1. *Origin and course of the storm.*—Following upon disturbed monsoon weather off the Coromandel coast, a storm developed on the 22nd October with its centre between Negapatam and Cuddalore, and, passing directly inland, caused abnormal rainfall throughout

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Tanjore district. The storm then continued in a westerly direction across the south of the Presidency, affecting most severely the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and part of the Nilgiris. The heaviest rainfall recorded was at Negapatam (16 inches on the 22nd–23rd) and Trichinopoly (12·6 inches on the 23rd–24th). The immediate result was a sudden rise of the Cauvery river and its tributaries and branches, which were unable to contain the inrush of water and breached their banks in many places, especially in the delta areas of Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Hundreds of irrigation tanks, in which the water rose to a dangerous level in a few hours, were breached also. Considerable tracts of cultivation were submerged temporarily, and communication by road, rail, and telegraph was cut off in all directions.

In the Tanjore district the taluks of Tanjore, Nannilam, Negapatam, Mannargudi and Papanasam were very seriously affected. Shiyali and Mayavaram to a less extent, and Kumbakonam, Pattukkottai and Arantangi very slightly.

There were no breaches in the Coleroon in this district, and those which occurred in the banks of the Cauvery were comparatively few and slight. The Vennar and its branches suffered very badly owing to the upland drainage of the district which that river receives. In all the rivers affecting Tanjore, Papanasam, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Tiruturaipundi and Negapatam taluks many serious breaches occurred, and almost all the rivers in the Cauvery delta breached and caused damage.

In the Trichinopoly district the main damage occurred in a tract of country stretching for about five miles along the Cauvery and parallel to the railway line between Puliyur and Tiruvarambur. The damage was heavy in Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, and Karur taluks, and damage to a less extent was caused in the Udayarpalaiyam taluk. Elsewhere in the district the damage was of small dimensions. The Cauvery and (in this district) the Coleroon breached in several places, and breaches also occurred in several channels, streams and tanks.

In the Coimbatore district the very heavy rain, which lasted from the 23rd to the 26th October, resulted in high floods in the Bhavani river and caused damage throughout its course in the following areas :—

	Villages.
Mettupalaiyam sub-taluk	8
Satyamangalam sub-taluk	23
Gopichettipalaiyam taluk	10
Bhavani taluk	11

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2. *Damage.*—(*a*) *Loss of life.*—*Tanjore.*—A motor bus attempting to cross a causeway over a jungle stream was overturned and swept away. There were three persons in the bus including the driver. The driver was swept away and drowned. The other two remained clinging to some stone pillars and were rescued after several hours' immersion. A few more lives were reported to have been lost but there is no definite corroboration. It may be taken that few lives were lost.

Trichinopoly.—Five cases occurred in the district, all of them in the Kulittalai taluk. One person died in Chintalavadi through the collapse of a mud house and four are reported to have been swept away in Karuvappanaickenpettai by the current.

Coimbatore.—Four persons were washed away by a jungle stream from a garden shed on the night of the 25th October in Mettupalaiyam sub-taluk. No further loss of life has been reported.

(*b*) *Loss of livestock*—*Tanjore.*—There was some loss of cattle, but not enough to create anything in the nature of a problem. It is probable that small livestock in considerable numbers also were lost.

Trichinopoly.—The reported losses are about 2,000 head of cattle, 250 cows and bulls, and 1,750 sheep and other animals.

Coimbatore.—The loss of cattle was not great, amounting to only about 120 head.

(*c*) *Loss of and damage to houses and other private property*—*Tanjore.*—Loss of houses was mostly confined to those of the poorer classes, such as huts in cheris, which are situated on a lower level than the residential quarters of well-to-do classes. The number of houses so destroyed was over 9,000. Practically no tiled houses or other considerable structures were damaged. There is no information of any other considerable loss of private property.

Trichinopoly.—The total number of masonry houses destroyed was 198 and the loss estimated at about Rs. 40,000, while the mud houses destroyed number 6,647, at an estimated loss of about Rs. 1,75,000. The loss under this head was largest in Kulittalai, the number being 60 masonry houses and 3,435 mud houses. In Trichinopoly taluk 81 masonry houses and 2,270 mud houses were destroyed. The total number of families rendered homeless was 6,845. The aggregate loss of other properties including agricultural and other labour implements, grain and fodder, household utensils and clothing and jewellery is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. The loss of grain alone has been estimated at Rs. 40,000 and that of household utensils at Rs. 24,130. Most of the losses occurred in Kulittalai taluk.

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Coimbatore.—About 1,500 houses were so severely damaged as to be unfit for habitation. The value of the damage to other property is estimated at about Rs. 4,500.

(*d*) *Destruction and damage to cultivation—Tanjore.*—The area silted up was about 786 acres, but fortunately the deposit was mostly silt rather than sand.

The area submerged long enough to spoil the crops was 98,936 acres. In the Tirutturaippundi taluk 24,525 acres were spoiled. Other taluks returning large figures were Mayavaram, 14,870 acres, Papanasam 14,163 acres, Nannilam 13,000 acres, Mannargudi 12,580 acres, and Negapatam 10,000 acres. The damage in the dry taluks of Pattukkottai and Arantangi was comparatively slight. The same was the case in the Kumbakonam taluk which is irrigated purely from the Cauvery system.

Trichinopoly.—The crop (mainly paddy) was destroyed on about 9,250 acres for the whole district, and the loss of income to the ryots on this account may be moderately estimated at about 7 lakhs and odd. The area silted up or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation was 1,379 acres and the loss to the ryots by way of cost of reclamation has been estimated at about Rs. 2,75,000. Trichinopoly taluk suffered most under this head, and after it Kulittalai taluk. One hundred and fifty-eight garden wells in Karur taluk, 14 in Kulittalai taluk, and two in Trichinopoly taluk were levelled up, and the loss on this account was estimated at Rs. 20,000.

Coimbatore.—The estimated damage to crops amounted to Rs. 21,000.

(*e*) *Damage to irrigation works—Tanjore.*—Breaches occurred in no less than 18 of the more important channels in the Vennar division and in 15 channels of the Cauvery division. The Ananda Cauvery channel was breached in 50 places.

Nearly all the minor irrigation works which were damaged more or less seriously lie in South Tanjore, South Papanasam, West Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks. Two hundred and thirty-seven minor irrigation tanks—nearly all of which are in Tanjore, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks—were damaged. The estimated cost of repair is Rs. 49,660.

Trichinopoly.—The right bank of the Cauvery was breached above Mayanur and in two places above Pettaivaithalai. Its left bank was breached at Melur. Breaches occurred in the left bank of the Coleroon in two places, one below Ponneri channel and the other below the Anikudi weir, and in 14 channels and streams. Of the latter, all except Peruvalai and Panguni (which were breached only in one place) were breached in several places. Twenty-seven irrigation tanks were also breached. Four minor irrigation

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channels in Kulittalai taluk and one in Trichinopoly taluk were breached or otherwise damaged. In Karur taluk the Pugalur channel was silted up in parts. Fifty-eight minor irrigation channels were breached in Trichinopoly taluk, 11 in Kulittalai taluk, 15 in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk, and one each in Musiri and Karur taluks.

Coimbatore.—Owing to heavy floods in the Coonoor and Kallar rivers, the Nellitorai and Krishna Ayyangar channels were seriously affected. The high floods of the Bhavani caused damages to the Tadapalli channel system. Arakkankotta channel and Kalingarayan channel were also damaged.

No damage was done to the minor irrigation works in the areas affected by the floods. But a few of the minor irrigation works in Dharapuram, Bhavani and Erode taluks were slightly damaged. The damage on the whole was trivial.

(*f*) *Damage to communications—Tanjore.*—For the first few days, all communications were cut off, and the telegraph was not working. There were breaches in all the railway lines in the district. Of these the most important were those on the main line in the neighbourhood of Pasupathikoil on the Madras side of Tanjore town and in the neighbourhood of Tiruvarambur, between Tanjore town and Trichinopoly. The line between Tanjore and Negapatam and the line between Mayavaram and Arantangi were badly breached. Over the greater part of the district, road communication was interrupted by breaches and fallen trees. In a number of places the roads were cut by ryots to prevent obstruction to drainage. The only road bridge which was destroyed was the Kuppiduvan bridge on the road from Shiyali to Tranquebar. Postal communications were thoroughly disorganized.

Trichinopoly.—The roads all round Karur and Trichinopoly and in Kulittalai taluk were very badly damaged. The railway line was breached in several places between Kulittalai and Timmachipuram on the Erode line, between Sholagampatti and Tiruvarambur on the Tanjore line, and between Keranur and Sembattu on the Pudukkottai line, besides damage to the permanent way between Lalgudi and Kullambadi on the Trichinopoly-Villupuram chord line. Trichinopoly, Kulittalai and Karur stations were practically cut off from all sides. As a result of the heavy rains in Karur division, from the 23rd to the 25th of October, telegraph and telephone communication was also completely cut off.

Coimbatore.—Except for damage to the Bhavani bridge at Satyamangalam, communications in this district were not affected by the floods.

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The Nilgiris.—The intense rainfall caused heavy land slips on the Ghat road between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor, five bridges on that road being washed away, and on the Mettupalaiyam-Kotagiri road, where two bridges were lost. Traffic on both these roads was suspended for some weeks. The Nilgiri railway was also seriously damaged, and through rail traffic is not likely to be restored until some months have elapsed.

The cost of temporary repairs to the Coonoor-Mettupalaiyam Ghat road has been estimated at Rs. 80,000 and that amount has been sanctioned by Government. The reconstruction of four bridges on the same road is estimated to cost Rs. 2,55,000. The estimates are under consideration.

3. *Measures of immediate relief—Tanjore.*—On the 24th and 25th of October, about 300 people in the cheris on the north side of Tanjore town who were isolated by the floods were rescued with great difficulty. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bailey, and his subordinates were conspicuous for their rescue work at grave personal risk. The rescued people were given a meal and many of them were housed in the Palace. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from the Flood Relief Committee which had been formed in 1924. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of distress in the district. Throughout the district much was done by local effort to feed homeless people. In Tanjore about 1,500 people were stranded at the railway station and their needs were carefully attended to. Many hundreds of others who were homeless in Tanjore were housed partly in the Palace and partly in the Sreyas Chatram under the management of the District Board, and they were also attended to mainly through the initiative of Mrs. Lorimer and her Red Cross workers.

Trichinopoly.—In Trichinopoly, rescue work was done by a police party consisting of a Sergeant (Mr. Stag) and 50 men headed by the town Inspector of Police (Mr. G. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar). About 200 people with their cattle and belongings were saved, and their huts evacuated. In Srirangam, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. Anantasubramania Ayyar, and the Vice-Chairman, with the help of councillors and the Sub-Inspector of Police, worked throughout the 25th to protect Srirangam from being inundated by the water rushing through the breach on the left bank of the Cauvery near Melur. In Kulittalai town people who took refuge on the terraces of houses in the affected area were all rescued by the local officials. A ferry contractor of Perugamani did good rescue work in and around Nangavaram for which he was subsequently rewarded from the Flood Relief Funds. Immediate relief was required in the case of 1,000 persons in Kulittalai and its suburbs who were rendered

homeless and whose belongings were lost. They were fed for three days at Government cost. Later on the Railway authorities employed 4,000 to 5,000 persons a day on the work of repairing the damaged track, while the Public Works Department, and the District Board each employed about 500 persons a day on restoration work.

A District Flood Committee was convened by the Collector on the 31st. To the funds collected by this Committee was added a sum of Rs. 2,646, which was at the credit of the Flood Committee which had been formed in 1924, and a further sum of Rs. 1,600 granted by the Government. A portion of this fund was utilized to furnish share capital to the members of the depressed classes whose houses were destroyed by the floods, to enable them to become members of co-operative societies for the reconstruction of houses. Where the societies could not be organized, individual relief by way of cash and building materials were given. A portion of the amount was also utilized in purchasing and distributing gratis paddy seeds to poor ryots whose crops were destroyed.

Coimbatore.—Relief Committees were formed and funds raised. The Government sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of distress.

Immediate relief was afforded to sufferers by the grant of free food where necessary. Persons rendered homeless were accommodated by their relations and friends. Small grants of materials and cash were also made in urgent cases. Comprehensive measures for housing the homeless and assisting to repair other damage were set afoot.

4. *Restoration of communications.*—In the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts the Railway Department closed the breaches quickly by drafting to work thousands of labourers, giving them liberal wages and thereby affording substantial relief. The District Board and the Public Works Department also started work without delay. The Government are considering the possibility of grants to local bodies towards the restoration of damaged works. There was no damage to communications in Coimbatore district. In the adjoining Nilgiri district the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road was soon repaired by the District Board Engineer and restricted traffic allowed under the orders of the District Magistrate. The difficult work of repairing the road and the railway between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor is being expedited. Construction of temporary bridges enabled the Ghat road to be re-opened for traffic from the 1st of December but the railway will probably not be ready for through running of trains until the middle of 1931.

5. *Repair of irrigation works—Tanjore.*—In many places the local villagers took prompt measures to prevent water overflowing and to

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repair such breaches as could be dealt with immediately. Necessary instructions for closing breaches were issued by the Superintending Engineer in consultation with the Collector, and the additional staff required was posted. The Executive Engineers of the Cauvery, Vennar, River Conservancy, and Remodelling Divisions are still employed on the work. Three subdivisional officers and 14 subordinates were transferred from the Remodelling division and the Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision for the work of closing breaches. The Collector of Tanjore reported that a sum of Rs. 49,660 would be required for repair of Minor Irrigation works. The Board of Revenue sanctioned the additional allotment required for 1930–31 (viz., Rs. 38,895).

Trichinopoly.—Of the breaches in the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon, the only one that would have affected irrigation and public safety if the river had risen again was the breach at Melur. Steps were at once taken to close it. The rest were less urgent, and the Executive Engineer, River Conservancy Division, expects to have them closed early in 1931. A special Subdivisional Officer has been posted for the works in Kulittalai kattuvari and another has also been posted for the Nangavaram kattuvari. Special supervisors have been posted for the works in the South Bank canal and the Uyyakondan upper and lower sections, and every step was taken to let in water through the irrigation channels. In regard to minor irrigation works, special steps were taken by the Collector to ensure the prompt submission of estimates and the speedy restoration of the several channels and tanks breached or otherwise affected. An additional allotment of Rs. 14,300 was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for repair of minor irrigation works.

Coimbatore.—The damage done was trivial, and no special measures were called for.

6. *Assistance towards economic reconstruction—Tanjore.*—To afford relief to the ryots, the Government have directed—

(1) that remission of full assessment should be granted in the case of total loss of crop on a whole survey number or subdivision;

(2) that remission of full assessment should be granted in cases where a crop not in excess of 2 annas is reaped;

(3) that remission of a third of the demand should be granted when the crop harvested is above 2 annas and not more than 4 annas;

(4) that remission of assessment should be granted for portions of fields or subdivisions covered by silt or sand, provided that each such portion is not less than one acre in extent.

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The Government have also sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 to depressed classes co-operative societies to be newly formed for flood relief purposes and to the existing societies in the affected areas, to enable them to finance the repair and reconstruction of houses. The Board of Revenue is also taking action towards the alteration of the kistbandi in the flood-affected areas in the current fasli. It is proposed to spend Rs. 28,550 in the present year and Rs. 27,900 in 1931–32 by way of advances for the purchases of seed and cattle and reconstruction of houses and relief of distress. The Board has accordingly sanctioned for 1930–31 an additional allotment of Rs. 28,550.

Trichinopoly.—The Government have sanctioned the free grant of 10,000 head-loads of bamboo and inferior kinds of timber from the reserved forests for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by the floods. It is also proposed to give further relief to ryots for the reclamation of lands which have been silted up or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation. Similarly it is proposed to give further relief by way of advances to people rendered homeless by the formation of co-operative societies wherever possible. The Board has accordingly sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 23,800 applied for by the Collector for the grant of loans to ryots affected by the floods. The Board of Revenue has sanctioned the postponement to April 1931 of the collection of kists of December 1930 and January 1931 in 19 villages in Kulittalai taluk, 42 villages in Trichinopoly taluk, and 1 village in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. The Board has also ordered the postponement to April 1931 of the kist of January 1931 in four villages in Karur taluk. Claims for remission will be treated sympathetically. As in the case of the Tanjore district, in this district also the Government have sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 to depressed classes co-operative societies to be newly formed for relief purposes and to the existing societies in the areas affected by the floods, to enable them to finance the reconstruction and repair of houses destroyed or damaged.

Coimbatore.—The Government have sanctioned the free grant of timber and other forest produce to the value of Rs. 15,000 for the rebuilding of houses. It is also proposed to give further relief by way of advances to ryots, and a special staff has been sanctioned for loans work in the affected areas in the district.

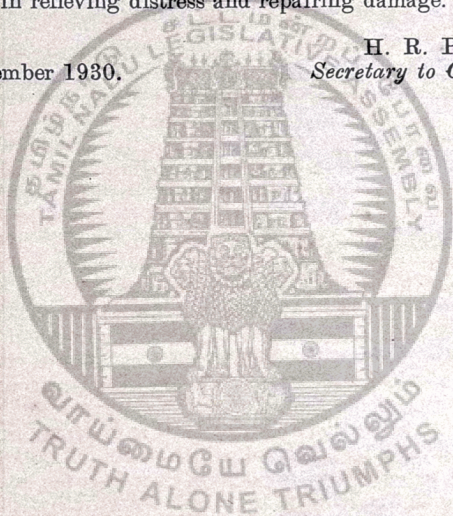
7. *General.*—The floods were due to exceptional conditions—intense, continuous and almost unprecedented rainfall—the immediate effect of which no human ingenuity could possibly prevent. The Government believe that all practicable measures have been taken to alleviate distress and to repair the damage which has been caused.

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The hon. the Revenue Member, accompanied by the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement, visited the Tanjore district in the first week of November and issued personal instructions. His Excellency the Governor subsequently paid a visit to the areas affected by the floods in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in order to ascertain at first hand the extent of the damage caused. The Government desire to express their sympathy with all those who have suffered in the recent calamity, and at the same time to record their appreciation of the good work done both by officials and by non-officials in relieving distress and repairing damage.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

25th December 1930.





TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS